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ABSTRACT

A random block sample of approximately 600 heads of households was interviewed about farm and other economic activities. Open-country households, nonfarm as well as farm, were included. Two-thirds of the individuals interviewed had net incomes under $2,000. Characteristics of household heads such as color, sex, and age did not adequately explain the widespread low incomes. While 60 percent of the household heads had less than an eighth-grade education, income differences within the area were not closely related to level of education. Results of the study indicated that most of the existing low-income households could best be helped only in their present location. Combined management and credit programs and nonfarm training and assistance in finding jobs appeared to be the areas of need. The adequacy and suitability of welfare programs were not covered in this study. A statistical supplement to the bulletin contains some tables of data used in the study. (DK)

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Low Incomes of Rural People: The Nature and Extent of the Problem in a South-Central Kentucky Area

By W. KEITH BURKETT and JAMES F. THOMPSON

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In Cooperation With

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CONTENTS

Page

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 3

INTRODUCTION 5
    Sources of Data 6

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA 6
    General Description of the Area 6
    Incomes in the Area 9
    Population Trends 9

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS 11
    Land Resources and Uses 11
    Farm Size and Economic Class 13
    Types of Farming and Principal Products 15
    Tenure of Operators 16

INCOMES AND LIVING LEVELS 16
    How Income is Determined 16
    Household Incomes 15
    Income Sources 18
    Levels of Living 20

PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO INCOME 25
    The Income Recipients 25
    Color of Head of Household 25
    Sex of Head of Household 25
    Age of Head of Household 26
    Education of Head of Household 27

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME–SOME BROADER ASPECTS 29
    Incomes of Farm and Nonfarm Households 30
    Income by Industries and Jobs 31

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME–SOME NARROWER ASPECTS 35
    Income in Relation to Source, Subsource, and Other Factors 35

ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS 44
    Adjustment Potentials of Heads of Low-Income Households 44
    Higher Income People in the Adjustment Process 47
    Ongoing Adjustments 47

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS 49

APPENDIX I 51
    The Sample 51

APPENDIX II 51
    Characteristics of Economic Classes of Farms 51

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

While only 10.0 percent of the urban families and 13.5 percent of the rural nonfarm families of the United States in 1959 had incomes under $2,000, among rural farm families 36.0 percent were in that low-income category. Moreover, within agriculture, low-income families were heavily concentrated geographically.

This study in five counties of south-central Kentucky was designed: (1) to indicate the extent and nature of the low-income problem in this and similar areas and to evaluate possible remedies; and (2) to use this area as a case study of the relationship of local low-income problems to the functioning of the national economy.

The area studied borders on the Appalachians. It is predominantly rural, and farming is the principal occupation. The land varies from gently rolling and moderately productive to very hilly and practically nonagricultural.

From a random block sample, approximately 600 heads of households were interviewed about their farm and other economic activities. Open country households, nonfarm as well as farm, were included. Nearly one-third of the families had total net incomes of less than $1,000, and approximately another one-third had incomes of $1,000 to $2,000. Thus, by the $2,000 measure, nearly two-thirds were low-income families.

Examination of types of families, levels of living and youth education indicated that the low monetary incomes had great significance. Low incomes were not limited to families of small size or to those sometimes considered to have relatively low needs. Most households had the simpler conveniences of electricity, refrigerators and washing machines; very few had, however, the more expensive ones of bathrooms and central heat, which were practically nonexistent in households having incomes below $4,000. There was a strong relationship between family income and proportion of youths in school. It seemed probable that at least one-half of the 14- to 17-year-olds in the $0 to $1,000 households and over one-third of those in the $1,001 to $3,000 range would not finish high school.

Characteristics of household heads such as color, sex, and age did not adequately explain the widespread low incomes. Nearly 60 percent of the household heads had less than an eighth grade education. However, income differences within the area were not closely related to level of education. In the United States at large, incomes in 1956 were closely related to education, with incomes for household heads with less than eighth grade education exceeding but little the incomes in the five-county Kentucky area. This suggests that many heads of households in the area would not improve their income situation by migration. Furthermore, the lack of a significant income premium on education in the area may discourage persons from seeking the education needed for successful adjustment after migration.

. Low incomes are not peculiar to farming in the area. Among the open country residents studied, nonfarm workers were not clearly better off than farmers. Incomes of both farmers and nonfarmers of the sample were a little below United States farm incomes and far below United States nonfarm incomes. In economic terms, the labor market seemed to be reasonably competitive within the area but not between the area and the United States at large. This may be due to a combination of low educational qualifications of many people of the area and to some unemployment in the national economy.

In the most important local occupation, farming, the broadest explanation of low incomes is underemployment owing to insufficient land and other capital. This, in turn, is due to a high ratio of farmers to usable land.

Of the farm households with incomes under $2,000 at the time of the survey, approximately 75 percent had able-bodied male heads under 65 years old; nearly half of them had less than a fifth grade education, and over half of the remainder were over 45 years old. Thus, only 17.8 percent were both under 45 and had completed more than the fifth grade. Among the nonfarm households, only 13.4 percent met these very modest requirements for entering the outside nonfarm job market.

Seemingly, most of the existing low-income households can best be helped only in their present location. Modest improvements in farm incomes might be achieved through combined management and credit programs. Nonfarm job training and assistance in finding jobs might help some of the younger heads. The adequacy and suitability of welfare programs were not covered in this study.

Above all, youths of the area should be adequately prepared to enter the economy of the nation. To offset the disadvantages of comparative isolation, they may need to be somewhat better trained than others in order to compete on equal terms.

It is well known that outmigration from low-income areas proceeds more rapidly in times of high employment in the national economy. As higher rates of employment are achieved, competition for labor seems to reach farther into the ranks of people of low-income areas to include workers of higher ages and of lower educational levels.

Low Incomes of Rural People: The Nature and Extent of the Problem In a South-Central Kentucky Area[1]

By W. KEITH BURKETT and JAMES F. THOMPSON[2]

The United States has become the most productive nation in the history of mankind, with the highest per-capita income. This income has been increasing yearly, median family incomes rising from $3,107 in 1949 to $5,417 in 1959.[3] The nation has not only had a rising income, but the long-run trend has been toward increasing equality of income distribution, and notable progress has been made in elimination of abject poverty. Among the nation's 44 million families in 1959, only 13.4 percent had incomes of less than $2,000. If these relatively low-income families were evenly distributed among occupational groups, regions, and states, there would probably be little concern about them as an economic problem. Instead, however, they are heavily concentrated in agriculture. While only 10 percent of the urban families and only 13.5 percent of the rural nonfarm families in 1959 had incomes under $2,000, 36 percent of the rural farm families were in that category.[4] Low-income families are not only heavily concentrated in agriculture, but within agriculture they are heavily concentrated geographically, principally in the southern states and in a few smaller areas, notably the Ozarks, the Great Lakes cutover areas, and the Spanish-American and Indian settlements of the Southwest. This concentration suggests rather serious economic maladjustments, both within this low-income sector and between this sector and the rest of the economy.

This report concerns the foregoing problem as it exists in a low-income farm area in which agriculture is still the main source of livelihood—namely, Barren, Cumberland, Hart, Metcalfe, and Monroe counties of south-central Kentucky.

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[1] The authors wish to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the staff of the University of Kentucky Computing Center as well as the use of the Center's equipment in making the computations on which this report is based.

[2] Agricultural Economist, Area Economic Development Branch, Resource Development Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky, respectively.

[3] *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1961.* Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Table 434.

[4] *Ibid.*, Table 435.

One purpose of the study was to indicate the extent and nature of the low-income problem in this and similar areas, and to suggest what might be done to remedy the situation. The other purpose was to use this area as a case study of the relationship between local low-income problems and the functioning of the national economy. More attention was given to this aspect than is usual in a study of economic problems of a local area.

The specific objectives of this study were to:

(1) Describe briefly the area of study and its economic development patterns.

(2) Describe the area's present income situation with reference to size, distribution, and sources of income of its farm and rural nonfarm families.

(3) Determine the characteristics of the human resources that are associated with—and which may help to explain—the area's relatively low income level.

(4) Determine how the area's farm and rural nonfarm people are employed and the degree to which differences in the kind and extent of their employment (as compared with differences in their labor capacities) are associated with differences in their incomes.

(5) Develop a classification of the area's farm and nonfarm families indicative of their production and employment potentialities, with particular emphasis upon low-income families.

(6) Develop the implications of the foregoing findings for policies and programs directed to ameliorating the low-income farm problem.

The area was selected for study because it was thought to be representative of the Appalachian fringe of the southeastern states. It was considered to be a predominantly agricultural area with some, but not a very strong, potential for agricultural development.

Sources of Data

The general description and the economic history of the study area were developed mainly from secondary sources of information, including census reports. Most of the other phases of the report are based upon data obtained in an enumerative survey of some 600 rural families concerning their 1956 farm and household operations. (See appendix for method of developing sample.)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

General Description of the Area

The general area in which the five counties are located is referred to as south-central Kentucky. Figure 1 shows its location and relation

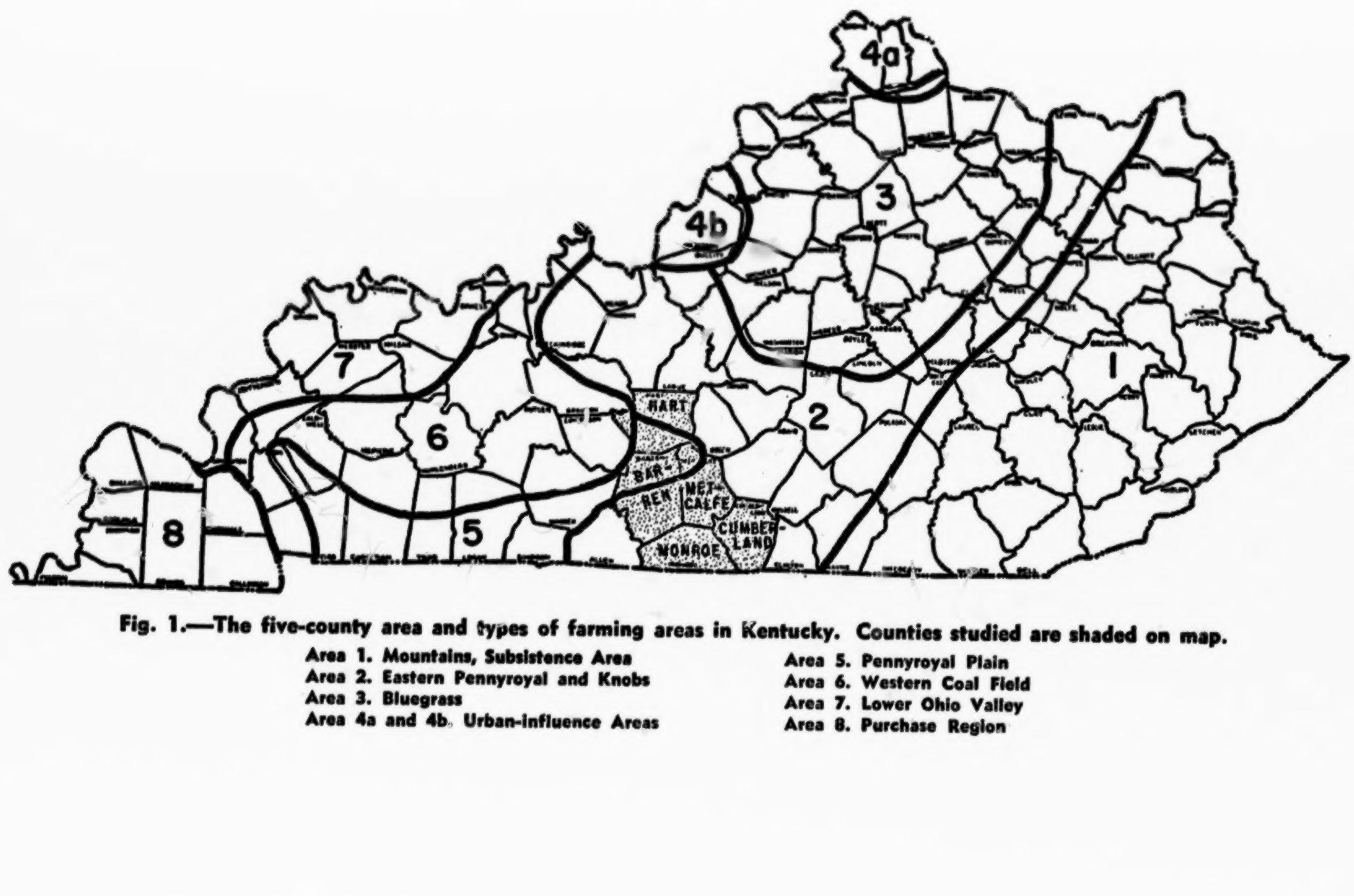
4a
4b
3
1
2
7
6
5
8
HART
BAR-REN
MET-CALFE
CUMBER-LAND
MONROE

Fig. 1.—The five-county area and types of farming areas in Kentucky. Counties studied are shaded on map.

Area 1. Mountains, Subsistence Area
Area 2. Eastern Pennyroyal and Knobs
Area 3. Bluegrass
Area 4a and 4b. Urban-influence Areas
Area 5. Pennyroyal Plain
Area 6. Western Coal Field
Area 7. Lower Ohio Valley
Area 8. Purchase Region

to type-of-farming areas in Kentucky. The southeastern part, consisting of Cumberland, Monroe, and Metcalfe counties, shows some topographic influence of the Cumberland Mountains to the east. The northeastern part, consisting of Barren and Hart counties, includes the end of the Pennyroyal Plain which extends westward across several counties of southern Kentucky.

Glasgow, in Barren county, is the highway center of the area and is approximately 100 miles from Louisville to the north and 90 miles from Nashville, Tenn., to the southwest. Probably neither Nashville nor Louisville has a direct influence on the economy of the five counties. However, Munfordville, county seat of Hart county, is only about 45 miles from Fort Knox which offers some employment opportunities.

A rather heavily traveled highway system connecting Louisville with major cities north and south of Kentucky runs through Barren and Hart counties. Mammoth Cave National Park is located partly in southeastern Hart county at the northeastern corner of Barren county. Tourist business is evident for several miles along the main highways near the caves. The other principal highways in the five-county area tend to extend from Glasgow like spokes from the hub of a wheel. In general, the more hilly southern and western sections of the study area have fewer good roads and probably much less through traffic than the rest of the area.

The five-county area is predominantly rural. The principal exceptions are the tourist areas, especially near the caves, and Glasgow with a population of 7,025 in 1950 and 10,069 in 1960. None of the other towns, principally county seats, reached the 2,500 level to qualify as urban population centers in the censuses of 1950 or 1960. Despite the considerable proportion of rural nonfarm people in some counties, (Table 1) about two-thirds of the area's population consists of farm

Table 1.—Percentages of Population Classified as Urban, Rural Farm and Rural Nonfarm in Five South-Central Kentucky Counties; Kentucky and the United States, 1950[a]

Residence	Barren	Cumberland	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Kentucky	United States
Urban	24.7	......	......	......	......	36.8	64.0
Rural nonfarm	16.0	51.9	31.2	15.7	28.2	30.1	20.7
Rural farm	59.3	48.1	68.9	84.3	71.8	33.1	15.3

[a] Source: *U.S. Census of Population*, 1950.

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[5] The 1960 census does not have comparable data.

people.[5] This is about twice the proportion of farm people in the state and over four times the proportion in the United States.

Incomes in the Area

In 1949 three of the five counties had median family incomes of less than $1,000 (Table 2). This was less than half the median for the state and less than one-third the median for the United States. The median family incomes of the other two counties were slightly higher. By 1959 the median incomes of each of the five counties had about doubled, with the three lower income counties making somewhat higher percentage gains than the others. But relative to the national level, the gains were scarcely noticeable.

Table 2.—Number of Families and Median Incomes, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties; Kentucky and United States, 1949 and 1959[a]

Area	Number of Families		Median Incomes	
	1949	1959	1949	1959
Barren county	7,655	7,568	$1,374	$2,738
Cumberland county	2,275	2,057	839	1,898
Hart county	3,800	3,739	1,221	2,436
Metcalfe county	2,505	2,263	921	1,922
Monroe county	3,445	3,030	891	1,856
Kentucky	......	......	2,037	4,051
United States	......	......	3,083	5,657

[a] County data from *U.S. Census of Population*, 1950 and 1960.
Kentucky and United States data from *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1962*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Table 449.

Population Trends

Poulation in the study area shrank moderately from 1920 to 1930, while the state population increased by a similar percentage (Table 3). From 1930 to 1940, the five counties gained population at a rate somewhat higher than their loss in the 1920's. The population reversal of the 1930's was a depression phenomenon—many unemployed people returned from urban areas to their former rural homes. In the 1940's the population loss resumed, with considerable variation among counties. The heaviest loss, 21.9 percent, occurred in Cumberland county, the most nearly mountainous county. In the 1950's, the decrease in rural population was approximately 15 percent, except in Hart county, where tourist developments may have partly offset the tendency toward population loss. As a group, the five counties con-

Table 3.—Population Change In Five South-Central Kentucky Counties; Kentucky and United States, 1920-60[a]

	Barren	Cumberland	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Kentucky	United States
				(percent)			
1950-60							
Total	— 0.6	—15.8	— 7.8	—15.1	—14.3	3.2	18.5
Urban[b]	43.6	......	......	......	......	24.8	......
Rural	—14.9	—15.8	— 7.8	—15.1	—14.3	— 9.4	......
1940-50							
Total	3.3	—21.9	—11.1	— 9.2	— 2.1	3.5	14.5
Urban[b]	20.8	......	......	......	......	16.1	19.5
Rural	— 1.4	—21.9	—11.1	— 9.2	— 2.1	— 1.9	7.9
1930-40							
Total	6.6	16.8	6.6	15.8	7.6	8.8	7.2
Urban[b]	15.3	......	......	......	......	6.3	7.9
Rural	4.5	16.8	6.6	15.8	7.6	10.0	6.4
1920-30							
Total	1.9	— 4.2	—12.8	— 7.0	— 8.0	8.2	16.1
Urban[b]	......	......	......	......	......	26.1	27.3
Rural	......	......	......	......	......	1.8	4.4

[a] Data from *U.S. Census of Population* 1930 to 1960, Vol. 1, "Number of Inhabitants."

[b] The urban population consists of persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more, the remainder of the population being classified as rural.

siderably exceeded the state in rate of rural population loss both in the 1940's and 1950's.

There was some shift from farm toward nonfarm employment between 1930 and 1950. However, in 1950, in none of the five counties were less than 60 percent of the employed males engaged in farming.[6] This percentage ranged from 60.9 in Barren county to 81.7 in Metcalfe county; comparable percentages for Kentucky and the United States were 32.0 and 15.8.

By 1960, the relative importance of farm employment had declined slightly, but still over half the employed males were engaged in farming. During this 1950-60 period, the proportion for the state had fallen from 32.0 to 19.3 percent and the proportion for the United States from 15.8 to 10.5 percent. Thus, the relative importance of farm employment continued to be much greater in the five counties than in Kentucky as a whole and the United States.

Among industry groups, agriculture was by far the largest employer of both males and females in 1950 and 1960 (Table 4). Retail trade, manufacturing, and construction (in order of number employed) were

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[6] Most of those employed in agriculture were self-employed. Throughout this bulletin "employed" should be interpreted to include self-employed as well as those employed by others.

Table 4.—Number Employed by Industry Groups, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1950 and 1960[a]

Industry group	Number Employed in the Five Counties 1950	Number Employed in the Five Counties 1960
Agriculture	15,651	9,989
Mining	129	358
Construction	1,255	1,429
Manufacturing	1,974	2,681
Transportation	434	364
Utilities and sanitary services	142	213
Wholesale trade	355	585
Retail trade	2,376	3,106
Finance, insurance and real estate	214	310
Repair services	476	380
Domestic services	682	820
Other personal services	346	373
Entertainment and recreation services	139	123
Medical and health services	270	353[b]
Educational services	547	951
Others, professional services	146	282
Public administration	448	629
Other groups	106[c]	346[d]
Industry not reported	596	352

[a] Source: *U.S. Census of Population*, 1950 and 1960.
[b] Hospitals only.
[c] Forestry and fisheries, 3; telecommunications, 62; business services, 41.
[d] Forestry and fisheries, 5; communications, 131; business services, 28; welfare, religious and nonprofit membership organizations, 182.

the only other industries to employ more than 1,000 people in the five counties. Although agricultural employment declined approximately one-third from 1950 to 1960 while that in the other industries increased, agriculture still employed more than three times as many people as its nearest competitor, the retail trade. Manufacturing employment made the largest proportionate gain in the 10-year period. This gain was almost entirely in number of women employed.

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Land Resources and Uses

Commercial farming predominates in the five-county area, but in some moderately rough areas it might be called commercial-subsistence farming, and in the roughest parts there remains only a scattering of subsistence farms. Figure 2 and its legend show the broad land use suitability of the area. Essentially Area 1a contains moderately strong commercial agriculture, Areas 1b and 2a contain commercial-subsistence farming, while Area 2b has scattered subsistence farms except for strong commercial agriculture in the Cumberland River valley.

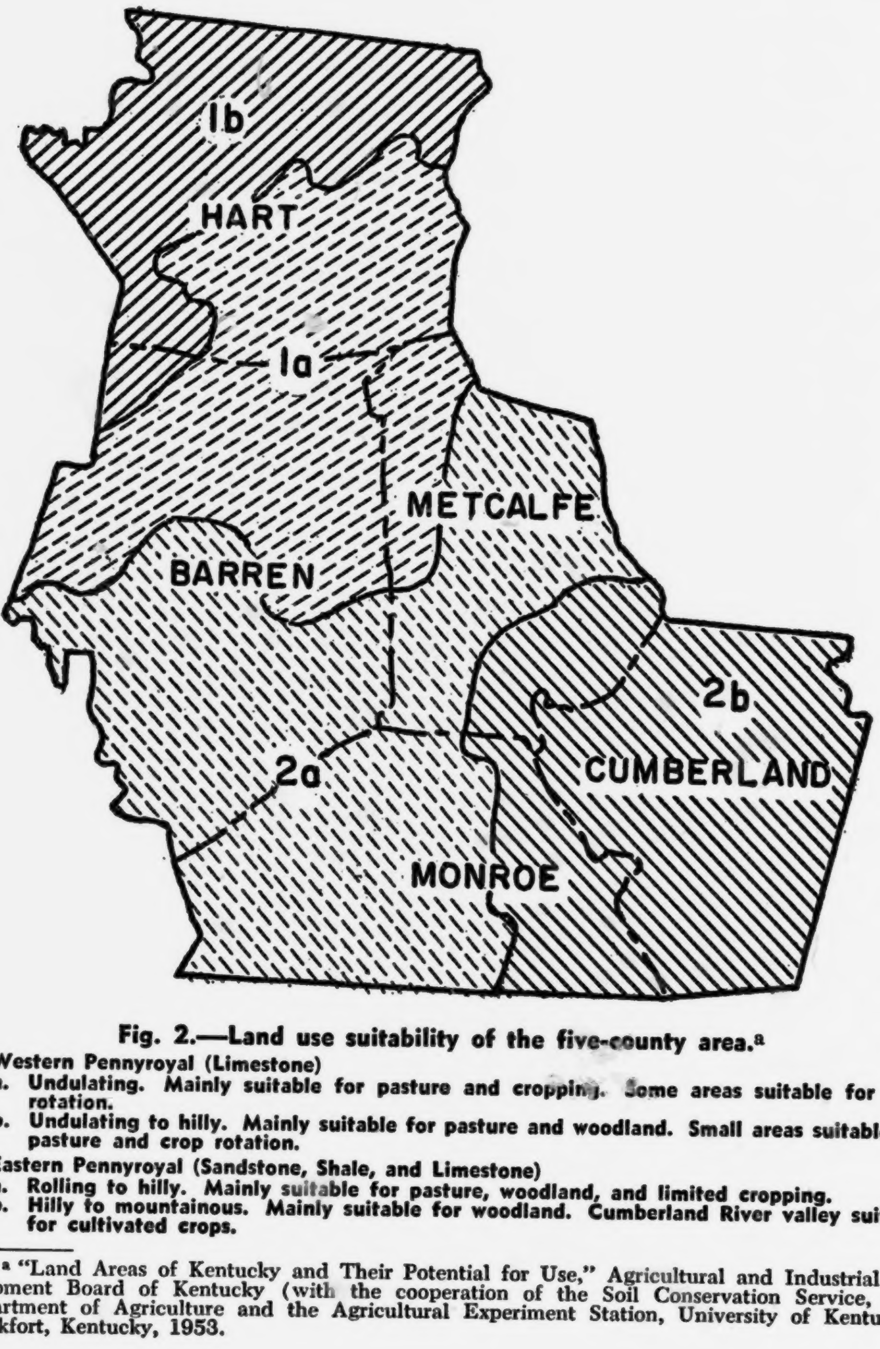

Fig. 2.—Land use suitability of the five-county area.[a]

1. **Western Pennyroyal (Limestone)**
   - a. Undulating. Mainly suitable for pasture and cropping. Some areas suitable for crop rotation.
   - b. Undulating to hilly. Mainly suitable for pasture and woodland. Small areas suitable for pasture and crop rotation.
2. **Eastern Pennyroyal (Sandstone, Shale, and Limestone)**
   - a. Rolling to hilly. Mainly suitable for pasture, woodland, and limited cropping.
   - b. Hilly to mountainous. Mainly suitable for woodland. Cumberland River valley suitable for cultivated crops.

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[a] "Land Areas of Kentucky and Their Potential for Use," Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky (with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky) Frankfort, Kentucky, 1953.

Totaling the five-county data from the "1954 Census of Agriculture"[7] shows 258,265 acres in cropland harvested, 277,182 acres of cropland used only for pasture, and 293,799 acres in woodland. Other pasture, 67,080 acres; cropland not harvested and not pastured, 49,188 acres; and other land (house lots, roads, wasteland, etc.), 52,757 acres total 169,025. This reported land use by acres in the five-county area does not suggest a very intensive agriculture. Either the land resource is not in its best use or is rather poor or both conditions prevail. The fact that less than half of "total cropland" was in "cropland harvested" raises questions as to whether more than half the "total cropland" was misclassified, or underused, or whether no good alternative existed between intensive tobacco on small allotments plus some corn compared with extensive (low-yield) hay and pasture. Area or county data, however, obscured large differences within the area.

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[7] Data in the *1954 Census of Agriculture* are the closest in time to the survey data of this study.

Farm Size and Economic Class

In an area such as this, where harvested cropland is a minor and variable part of the land in farms, total acres is not a very good measure of farm size. It may be useful, however, for some comparisons between areas and for studying a single area over a period of years.

In three of the five counties under study, farm size in acres was below the state average; in the other two counties it was higher than the state average; but the state average was less than one-half of the average for the United States and 27 percent below the average for the East North Central States[8] (Table 5). The counties with the higher proportions of very rough terrain tended to have the larger average size of farm.

Table 5.—Average Size of Farm in Five South-Central Kentucky Counties; Kentucky and United States, 1920-60[a]

Census Year	Barren	Cumber-land	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Kentucky	East North Central	United States
1960	88.2	126.3	99.8	93.8	117.5	112.8	155.2	302.4
1955	73.8	108.0	82.1	79.9	95.7	93.2	136.0	242.2
1950	70.6	102.5	83.8	78.5	88.0	89.0	126.6	215.6
1945	91.5	97.6	87.6	96.1	93.0	82.7	121.2	194.8
1940	66.1	84.0	80.6	71.9	79.2	80.2	113.0	174.0
1935	67.5	85.5	77.2	73.0	70.9	74.4	107.9	154.8
1930	68.2	85.5	74.6	74.3	77.9	80.8	114.7	156.9
1925	71.2	101.2	76.7	79.1	76.3	77.0	107.2	145.1
1920	66.9	101.3	74.2	78.0	82.8	79.9	108.5	148.2

[a] Source: *U.S. Census of Agriculture*, 1920 to 1960.

The smallest average size of farms for the state appears in the

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[8] The East North Central States are the nearest area which is not generally considered a low-income area. Besides being larger in total acres, the average East North Central farm would have a higher proportion of cropland than the average Kentucky farm.

1935 census. Either 1935 or 1940 was also lowest for most of the five counties. Probably this resulted from the depression damming up population in this rural area. Later years should show the effect of improved employment and of size-increasing farm technology. There was a sharp increase of farm size in all five counties in the 1945 census. This probably resulted from wartime removal of men by industry and military service. In 1950, farm size in four of the five counties was below what it had been in 1945, and two counties had not quite recovered their 1945 farm size by 1960.

From 1935 to 1954, average farm size in three of the five counties increased at about the state rate, while in the two counties having rougher terrain (Cumberland and Monroe), the percentage increase was approximately twice as high. However, in this period, farm size increased only 25 percent in Kentucky, compared with 56 percent in the United States and 27 percent in the East North Central States.

Crop acres harvested probably is a somewhat better measure of farm size in an area such as the one studied. In the five counties, 28.8 percent of the farms had less than 10 acres of cropland harvested in 1954.[9] These would include residential farms, subsistence farms, and tobacco croppers. Another 26.2 percent had only 10 to 19 acres of cropland harvested. This would include many of the tobacco and corn croppers, as well as very small farms of other kinds. Farms with 20 to 49 acres made up 34.4 percent of the total and, for the most part, were small commercial farms. Thus, farms with less than 50 acres of cropland amounted to 89.4 percent of all farms. Unless intensively and well operated, these were likely to be small farms with low incomes. On the basis of crop acres harvested, the 8.8 percent with 50 to 99 acres might have been "medium size" commercial farms, and the 1.8 percent with 100 acres and over, medium to large by comparison with midwest general farms.

The census "economic class" of farms provides a measure of size in total (gross) value of farm products sold. In the five-county area, 9,633 farms were classed as "commercial" and 2,205 as "other farms." Commercial farms were divided into classes on the basis of gross sales, with Class I largest and Class VI smallest. Class I farms ($25,000 or more sales) and Class II ($10,000-$24,999 sales) were on the large side. However, these two classes constituted only 1.5 percent of the commercial farms. Class III farms ($5,000-$9,999 sales) would be considered no more than medium size in more prosperous agricultural areas, and they were only 6.5 percent of the commercial farms. Class IV farms ($2,500-$4,999 sales) probably should be considered small and on low-income border. It is in Class IV that one first finds any considerable proportion (30.3 percent) of the commercial farms of the five counties. Class V ($1,200-$2,499 sales) and Class VI ($250-$1,199 sales) farms would be definitely small and yield low incomes. These two classes included 61.7 percent of the commercial farms. Thus, by economic class, over 60 percent of the "commercial" farms were low-income farms and another 30 percent were on the borderline.

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[9] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Agriculture*, 1954, I, Pt. 19, pp. 62-69.

The 2,205 "other farms" were nearly equally divided between "part-time" and "residential" farms. Farm sales of the former ranged from $250 to $1,199 and of the latter were less than $250. Part-time farm families would by definition have considerable income from nonfarm sources; residential farm families might or might not have such supplementary income. Farm operations in both of these classes would be quite small.

Types of Farming and Principal Products

Of 11,838 farms in the five counties classified as to type in the "1954 Census of Agriculture," 7,130 were classified as "other field crop." In practically all cases, the crop making up 50 percent or more of farm sales would be tobacco. "Miscellaneous and unclassified" included the second largest number, 2,246 farms. Probably most of these qualified through sale of forest products. "General farms" included 948, "livestock other than dairy and poultry" 772, and "dairy" 576. "Cash grain" included 90 farms and "poultry" 76.

"All crops sold," which would be mostly tobacco, accounted for nearly two-thirds of all farm products sold. "All livestock and livestock products sold" constituted a little over one-third of total sales. Slightly more than one-half of this was from "livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry," slightly less than three-eights from "dairy products," and approximately one-tenth from "poultry and poultry products."

One of the larger commercial farms of this area might include 5 acres of tobacco, 15 acres of corn, 80 acres of hay and pasture, 40 acres of woodland, 10 general-purpose cows, and possibly a few hogs. This farm might be operated entirely by an owner-operator, or there might be a cropper who operated at least the tobacco acreage. In the former case, this would be one census farm and one farm household in this study. In the latter situation it would be two census farms and two farm households in this study.

Tenure of Operators

Full owners constituted a little over half of the operators in each of four counties and two-thirds of them in Monroe county. Probably most of the subsistence and small commercial farms are operator-owned in the areas of rougher terrain. In Barren and Hart counties, with fairly good land, nearly a third of the operators were tenants. In Cumberland and Monroe counties, with less good land, the proportion of tenancy fell to one-fourth and one-fifth. Croppers constituted over one-half of all tenants and crop-share tenants nearly another one-third. These, especially the croppers, were associated with the tobacco crop or with the tobacco and corn crops and sometimes furnished other labor such as milking cows. Part owners, who might include more than a proportionate share of aggressive operators, constituted only about one-sixth of all operators.

INCOMES AND LIVING LEVELS

How Income Is Determined

The basic income data were obtained by personal interview with an adult household member, most usually the head of the household. Income questions covered four broad sources—farm, farm wage work, nonfarm work, and nonwork (rent, interest, pensions, etc.). It was first determined whether the place qualified as a farm by the census definition.[10] If it did, data on annual farm income and expenses and current inventory were obtained. As far as possible, sales and purchases of capital items were eliminated from income and expenses. Estimated depreciation on livestock and equipment (but not on buildings because these were not valued separately from land) was subtracted from net cash to arrive at net farm income.

Also, on places qualifying as farms (but not on other places), data were obtained on home-produced food and fuel, and an estimate of rental value of the house was added to obtain value of perquisites. Whether or not the place qualified as a farm. All income of any member of the household, regardless of source, was covered in the interview. In the case of income from rent or nonfarm business, related expenses were obtained and subtracted.

Household Incomes

Net income received by all household members was combined to determine the household income. In the five-county sample nearly one-third of the families had incomes of $1,000 or less; approximately one-third, $1,001 to $2,000, and slightly over one-third, $2,001 or more (Table 6). Subjectively, incomes of the middle group might be called low and the first group very low.

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[10] Places of three or more acres were counted as farms if their annual value of agricultural products was $150 or more. Places of less than three acres were counted as farms only if their annual value of sales of agricultural products was $150 or more.

Table 6.—Distribution of Households by Net Income and County, 599 Households, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

	Net Income Class of Households						
County	Under $1,001	$1,001-$2,000	$2,001-$3,000	$3,001-$4,000	$4,001-$5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Barren							
Number	66	68	36	20	12	14	216
Percent[a]	30.4	31.4	16.6	9.2	5.5	6.9	100.0
Percent of income class[b]	34.9	33.8	36.4	32.3	57.1	51.9	36.0
Hart							
Number	52	38	13	11	....	5	119
Percent	43.5	31.8	10.9	9.2	....	4.6	100.0
Percent of income class	27.5	18.9	13.1	17.7	....	18.5	19.8
Monroe							
Number	39	49	13	7	1	1	110
Percent	35.4	44.5	11.8	6.3	0.9	1.1	100.0
Percent of income class	20.6	24.4	13.1	11.3	4.8	3.7	18.6
Cumberland							
Number	20	20	22	1	1	4	68
Percent	29.3	29.3	32.3	1.4	1.4	6.3	100.0
Percent of income class	10.6	10.0	22.2	1.6	4.8	14.8	11.3
Metcalfe							
Number	11	26	15	23	7	3	85
Percent	12.9	30.5	17.6	27.0	8.2	3.8	100.0
Percent of income class	5.8	12.9	15.2	37.1	33.3	11.1	14.2
Totals							
Number	189[a]	201	99	62	21	27	599[c]
Percent	31.5	33.6	16.5	10.4	3.5	4.5	100.0
Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a] "Percent" is to be read horizontally.
[b] "Percent of income class" is to be read vertically.
[c] Includes one household with county unidentified.

By individual counties, the proportion having incomes of $1,000 or less ranged from 12.9 percent in Metcalfe county to 43.5 percent in Hart; the other three counties were fairly close together at around 30 percent. The county percentages in this income range are not readily explainable; Metcalfe county, one of the poorer counties in respect to quality of farm land, had the lowest percentage and Hart county, one of the better counties, had the highest percentage, while the three counties with similar percentages were unlike in their land resources. On the better land probably a considerable part of the farmers in this lowest income group were croppers, while in the poorer land areas they were subsistence or subsistence-commercial owners or renters. Four of the five counties were close together, having about 30 percent of their households in the $1,001 to $2,000 income range. Monroe county's higher percentage in that income range reflected the higher proportion of subsistence commercial farming there.

Since housing and some food and fuel are usually obtained from the farm and the costs of these are not separated from other farm costs, a more complete accounting may be had if these perquisites are added to farm income. When the value of perquisites was included, the proportion of households with incomes of $1,000 or less fell from 31.5 to 20.5 percent; the proportion in the $1,001 to $2,000 range changed only slightly, from 33.6 to 30.7 percent; and the proportion of all families with incomes of $2,000 or less changed from a little less than two-thirds to a little more than one-half. The inclusion of perquisites in the incomes of farm families did not greatly alter the broad picture of a considerable proportion of households with low incomes, but the shift in the proportions of the farm families in the income ranges indicates that at very low income levels perquisites can be a significant part of income.

Income Sources

In this study some of the indicators of income derivation were: (1) major activity of the head of household; (2) farming, farm wage work, nonfarm work, and nonwork as classifications of income sources; and (3) economic classes of farms in the census usage of these terms.

MAJOR EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

By far the largest number of household heads, 64.8 percent of the total, gave "farm operator" as their major work activity. The next largest group, but only 15.6 percent, gave "nonfarm worker." Third was "retired" with 9.1 percent. Other major activity groups in order of size were: "housekeeper" 4.2 percent, "self-employed" 3.2, "farm wage worker" 1.8, "looking for work" 0.5, "disabled" 0.5, and "military service" 0.3 percent.

Those employed included over 85 percent of all heads of households. (Approximately two-thirds of the remainder were retired, and nearly one-third housekeepers.) Farm operators amounted to more than 75 percent of the employed heads of households. Thus, farm operation was the major activity of nearly two-thirds of all heads and slightly over three-fourths of the heads who were employed.

FARM AND NONFARM CLASSES

Another approach to income sources is the census-type classification of places as farm versus nonfarm, and of farms according to economic classes. "All farms" amounted to 71.6 percent of the households. Subtracting 2.7 percent as "residential farms" and 9.2 percent as "part-time farms" left 59.7 percent of all households as "commercial farms." This is a little under the 64.8 percent of heads who gave their major activity as "farm operator." If we assume farming to be the major activity on half of the part-time farms and if we add them to the commercial farms, we have 64.3 percent of all households classified as farms. This is extremely close to the 64.8 percent of household heads giving farm operator as their major activity.

MAJOR ACTIVITY OF HEAD AND PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCE

The major activity of the household head provided a simple indicator of economic endeavor (or lack of it) and the probable main source of household income. However, the household head may have had other income sources and so may other members of the household. A means of adding information on this consideration was to examine the principal household income sources by major activity of heads. In other words, a household head said that he was a farmer, but what was the principal income source of this household? The four income source groups used were farming, nonfarm work, farm-wage work, and nonwork. The first three are self-explanatory; the fourth includes such diverse items as rent, interest, retirement income, and public assistance benefits. Incomes of all members of the household were grouped under these four sources, and the one having the largest amount was considered the principal income source. It did not have to be, but it usually was more than half of the total household income.

To what extent did principal household income source agree with major activity of the head? In general, a comparison of principal household income source with major activity of the head showed that for the numerically important major activity groups, including farm operators, nonfarm workers, self-employed, housekeepers and the retired, the major activity of the head indicated reasonably well the principal broad income source of the household. Among farm operators, 78.7 percent had farm income as the principal income source of their households; nonwork, most probably farm rent, was the principal source for 12.8 percent, and nonfarm work for only 8 percent. Among nonfarm workers, 95.7 percent of the households had nonfarm work as their principal income source, while 89.4 percent of the households of self-employed heads also had nonfarm work as their principal income source. Households of housekeepers and the retired were mostly (84.8 and 94.5 percent, respectively) in the nonwork income source group.

MAJOR ACTIVITY OF HEAD AND AMOUNT OF INCOME FROM FOUR PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Consideration of the major activity of the head and the total amount of income to households from each of the four principal sources revealed that this relationship in general agreed with the foregoing data. Farm operators as a group received 70 percent of all their income from farming, with nonwork (mostly farm rent) second, and nonfarm employment third. Nonfarm workers and the self-employed received approximately 70 percent of all their income from nonfarm employment. Nearly 90 percent of the income of the retired and nearly 70 percent of the income of housekeepers came from nonwork sources.

Thus, major activity of the head of household seemed to be a reasonably good indicator of the principal income source of individual households and, also, of total income to major activity groups. *Unlike some areas, farm operators here are likely to be principally farm operators, and farming is the major source of income to farm operators as a group.* Similar statements would apply to the other major activity groups.

Levels of Living

Net incomes, both before and after adding perquisites, have been shown for the rural households in the study area. The significance of these incomes may be further developed by consideration of such things as family size and age, consumer goods used, and school attendance in relation to income levels.

FAMILY SIZE AND INCOME

The most frequent family size (30.7 percent of the sample) was two persons. These, of course, included most of the youngest and the oldest families. Following in decreasing frequency were: family size of three, 21.6 percent; family size of four, 16.8 percent; family size of five, 12.8 percent; and family size of six, 6.7 percent. Families of seven, eight, and nine or more as well as single-member households were each under 5 percent.

If one considers the proportion of each family size in the lower income classes, the percentage having incomes of $1,000 or less decreased from 52 percent for the single-person households to 10 percent for the eight-member households, and none for the nine and over. Nearly the reverse is true for the $1,001 to $2,000 range; here the percentage *increased* from 24 percent for the single persons to 40 for the eight-member households. At the middle of the $0 to $1,000 range ($500) for households, per capita incomes ranged from $500 for single persons to $62.50 for eight-member households. At the middle of the $1,001 to $2,000 range ($1,500), the per capital figures were from $1,500 for single persons to $187.50 for households of eight. The extreme lowness of such per capita incomes is evidenced when compared with average per capita incomes of the entire economy; for the same year per capita income in Kentucky was $1,324 and in the United States $1,940.

The modal income classes (classes into which the largest number of households fell) and corresponding per capita incomes at midrange are shown in Table 7.

Table 7.— Modal Income Class and Per Capita Income at the Class Midpoint by Size of Household, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

Number in Household	Modal Income Class	Per Capita Income at Midrange
1	$ 0 - $1,000	$ 500
2	1,001 - 2,000	750
3	1,001 - 2,000	500
4	1,001 - 2,000	375
5	2,001 - 3,000	500
6	1,001 - 2,000	250
7	1,001 - 2,000	214
8	1,001 - 2,000	188
9+	2,001 - 3,000	278

The earlier observation that the smaller-size families had the higher proportions in the lowest income range might lead to the hasty conclusion that incomes were somewhat in relation to needs. But, when household income is divided by number of persons in the household, it is evident that the larger families did not fare so well.

In the $0 to $1,000 range, 60 households (a full 10 percent of the sample) were in the three- to eight-member sizes. These households had one to six children. At the range maximum of $1,000, these households would have per capita incomes of $333 to $125, and at the $500 midrange only $167 to $63.

FAMILY STAGE AND INCOME

An attempt was made to determine the age or stage of development of families as units (Table 8). Designated as "Young Families" were those with wives under 45 years and childless, "Young Families A"; and those with children at home all under 18 years, "Young Families B." "Mature Families" were those with children at home both under and over 18 years, "Mature Families A"; and those with

Table 8.—Household Income (Including Perquisites) By Family Stages, 596 Households in Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

Family Stage	Percent in Income Range		Modal Income Class	Total Percent of Sample
	$0-$1,000	$1,001-$2,000		
Young Family A	47.5	22.5	$ 0 - $1,000	6.7
Young Family B1	16.2	31.6	1,001 - 2,000	42.3
Young Family B2	0.0	16.6	2,001 - 3,000	1.0
Mature Family A1	5.8	25.3	2,001 - 3,000	8.5
Mature Family A2	0.0	33.3	1,001 - 4,000[a]	0.5
Mature Family B1	22.6	20.4	2,001 - 3,000	7.4
Mature Family B2	36.2	36.2	0 - 2,000[a]	1.8
Adult Family A	18.4	34.7	1,001 - 2,000	22.7
Adult Family B	36.9	25.1	0 - 1,000	9.1

[a] Equal (but small) numbers in more than one range.

children at home all of them 18 years or over, "Mature Families B." "Adult Families" included couples with wives 45 years or over and no children at home, "Adult Families A"; and head without spouse and with no children at home, "Adult Families B." Young Families B and Mature Families A and B were each divided into "1" and "2" subgroups, the "2" subgroups having only one parent in the household. These, however, were a very small part of the sample.

Young Families B1, couples with all children under 18 years, were the largest group. Adult Families A, couples with wives over 45 years and no children at home, were the next largest. These two groups, comprising 65 percent of the total, were not greatly different as to income. The younger group had slightly less than half and the older group slightly more than half of its families in the $2,000 or less income classes. For each group the largest number in any $1,000 frequency range was in the $1,001 to $2,000 range.

The next most numerous family-stage groups were (1) households without spouse or children at home, presumeably mostly widows or widowers with children gone, and (2) couples with wives under 45 and without children, presumeably mostly the youngest couples. These youngest households had the highest proportion (47.5 percent) with incomes not over $1,000. The older, partial households had 36.9 percent in the same income group. The highest frequency for each group was in the $1,000 or less range.

In the case of the small-size older families it may be argued that their needs are relatively small. It is known, however, that medical needs increase in the older-age families, and incomes of $0 to $1,000 or even $1,001 to $2,000 would not cover ordinary living costs plus any major medical treatment. In the case of the younger couples without children, the probabilities of large, unplanned expenses are not so great; but these couples will very likely soon enter the next family stage—the young family with children under 18 years. And there, 47.8 percent had incomes under $2,000 or, at the $1,000 midrange, per capita incomes of $250 for families with two children.

In brief, classification of households by family type tends to worsen rather than improve the appearance of the income situation.

HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES AND INCOME

The presence or absence of major household conveniences gives some indication of the level of living which these incomes support. The income classes used in this portion of the report are based on net household incomes before addition of perquisites.

Over 90 percent of the households had electricity in the home. Indications were, however, that use of electricity often did not extend to the barn and other farm uses. Nearly 89 percent had mechanical refrigerators, and approximately 85 percent had power washing machines. The proportion varied from less than 80 percent among households in the $0 to $500 income class to over 96 percent of those with incomes of over $5,000.

The majority of all households in the sample lacked the more expensive conveniences of running water, a bathroom, and central heating. Approximate proportions having these items were: cold running water, 27 percent; hot running water, 19 percent; bathroom, 15 percent; and central heating, 8 percent. Availability of none of these increased sharply or reached as much as 40 percent before the $4,001 to $5,000 income class. Thus, one may state that these conveniences did not begin to become generally available in this area until incomes exceeded $4,000. But households with incomes above $4,000 made up only 7.9 percent of the sample.

INCOME AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Education of youths may significantly indicate both level of living and the preparation of those about to enter the labor force. School attendance of 14- to 17-year-olds should give an approximation of the extent of high school attendance. The proportion of them in school does, however, overestimate high school graduation for two reasons: (1) not all of those in high school graduate, and (2) in this area a significant number of the 14- to 17-year-olds in school may be in elementary school.

Of 594 households, 127 contained persons 14 to 17 years old (Table 9). Of these 127 households, 67.7 percent reported *all* of their 14- to 17-year-olds in school, 11.0 percent reported *some* of them in school, and 21.3 percent reported *none* of them in school. By income

Table 9.—School Attendance of 14- to 17-Year-Olds by Income Classes, 127 Households in Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

School Attendance of Persons 14-17 Years Old	Net Income Class of Household, Including Perquisites						
	$0-$1,000	$1,001-$2,000	$2,001-$3,000	$3,001-$4,000	$4,001-$5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Households with *all* 14- to 17-year-olds in school							
Number of households	4	26	22	19	7	8	86
Percent of income class	44.5	66.7	59.5	82.6	70.0	88.9	67.7
Households with *some* 14- to 17-year-olds in school							
Number of households	2	3	5	2	2	0	14
Percent of income class	22.2	7.7	13.5	8.7	20.0	0.0	11.0
Households with *none* of 14 to 17-year-olds in school							
Number of households	3	10	10	2	1	1	27
Percent of income class	33.3	25.6	27.0	8.7	10.0	11.1	21.3
Totals							
Number of households	9	39	37	23	10	9	127
Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

classes[11] nearly nine-tenths of the over $5,000 households had *all* of their 14- to 17-year-olds in school as compared with less than one-half of the $0 to $1,000 households. Only approximately one-tenth of the over $5,000 households had none of their 14- to 17-year-olds in school as compared with one-third for the $0 to $1,000 households. The sharp change in school attendance of 14- to 17-year-olds came between the $2,001 to $3,000 and the $3,001 to $4,000 income classes; households with all 14- to 17-year-olds increased from 59.5 to 82.6 percent at that income level.

The difference between income classes as to percentage of youths completing high school is probably greater than that of the 14- to 17-year-olds in school. Not all 14- to 17-year-olds in school will finish high school, and the same reasons that make for lower attendance may make for a higher rate of dropout among the lower income groups.

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[11] Income in this section includes perquisites.

It is expected that at least one-half of the 14- to 17-year-olds in the $0 to $1,000 households and over one-third of those in the $1,001 to $3,000 range will not finish high school. These $0 to $3,000 households included two-thirds of the 14- to 17-year-olds of the sample. It is evident that a considerable part of the youths of this area would not be attaining a level of education generally considered a minimum by employers as well as by educators in the country at large.

PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO INCOME

The Income Recipients

By definition, the principal income earner was the head of the household. When enumerated incomes of household members were analyzed, the person indicated as head of the household was actually the principal income recipient in 94.6 percent of the households.

In 73.6 percent of the households only one person reported income. In 22.2 percent two persons reported incomes. In 11.9 percent of the households the head's spouse was a secondary income recipient. In 4.9 percent of the households a son and in 2.0 percent a daughter (in both instances unmarried) were secondary recipients. In 4.2 percent of the households the head's spouse worked 200 or more days, and in 2.4 percent 100 to 199 days. Although 12 percent of the spouses were secondary income recipients, only 6.6 percent worked 100 days or more. This tends to reinforce the impression that the amount of income of secondary recipients was frequently small relative to the income of the head of the household.

Color of Head of Household

In general, the income distribution of the nonwhite households was not greatly different from that of the white, but there was more of a concentration in the center, with 28.5 percent in the $1,501 to $2,000 range and none in the income classes below $501 or above $4,000. Because of the very small proportion of nonwhite households, they will not be separated out in further consideration of the sample.

Sex of Head of Household

Of 596 sample households, 42, or 7 percent, had female heads. This usually meant there was no employable male in the household. The low income position of a considerable part of such households shows up clearly in the 40.4 percent of them in the $1,000 and under range as compared with only 18.7 percent of the households with male heads. This emphasizes a type of situation partly explaining some very low incomes, that is, households without a male head, some in which the head was preoccupied with homemaking responsibilities, and those in an area of limited employment opportunities for women. These, however, did not constitute a very large part of the low-income households—approximately 20 percent of the $500 or less group, 10 percent of the $501 to $1,000 group and 5 percent of the $1,001 to $1,500 and $1,501 to $2,000 groups, amounting to 8.9 percent of all households with incomes of $2,000 or less.

Age of Head of Household

Based on these age classes—under 35 years, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 years and over—there were five age groups with approximately equal numbers of household heads in them. The three middle age groups each covered 10 years, while the youngest and oldest were "open ended," that is, from 34 years down and from 65 years up. These two end groups were the only ones in which the proportions with incomes of $1,000 or less exceeded the groups' proportions of the total sample. Households with heads 65 and over constituted 19.8 percent of the sample, but they were 23.9, 25.4 and 22.5 percent of the lowest three income groups (with $500 ranges from $0 to $1,500). Households with heads under 35 were 19.0 percent of the sample, but they made up 34.8 percent of the $500 or less income class and 22.7 percent of the $501 to $1,000 income class. It might be expected that households with heads 65 and older would have somewhat more than proportionate numbers in the lower income classes. It is surprising, however, that households with heads under 35 years of age should have nearly double their proportionate numbers in the $500 or less income class. This may indicate that jobs or occupations—even with the low pay of the area—are not easily attained by those entering the labor force.

Some comparisons were made between income distribution by age groups in the sample (Table 10) and for the United States (Table 11). The highest frequency for *all* age groups in the United States was $5,000 and over, while for the study area only one age group had its highest frequency above $2,001 to $3,000. Second, relative to other age groups, the 65 and over age group was somewhat less disadvantaged in the study area than in the United States. The difference in relative positions of age groups in the study area as compared with comparable U.S. groups may be largely due to the predominantly agricultural character of the families involved. In an agricultural area older men tend to maintain their incomes both through continued work and through returns to accumulated capital. Younger men tend to lack farming capital and also find nonfarm jobs scarce.

Table 10.—Distribution of Households by Net Income (Including Perquisites) and by Age of Head, 596 Households, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

Income Class	Total	Age of Head (years) Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
				(percent)			
Under $501	7.9	17.2	13.0	4.2	5.2	6.1	10.1
$501-$1,000	12.6	17.2	14.2	8.5	11.9	11.4	16.1
$1,001-$1,500	16.4	17.2	14.2	17.0	11.9	20.1	18.6
$1,501-$2,000	14.3	6.8	17.8	15.3	14.9	14.0	11.8
$2,001-$3,000	24.5	27.5	17.8	17.0	28.3	33.3	22.8
$3,001-$4,000	13.1	6.8	15.4	19.6	12.6	7.8	11.8
$4,001-$5,000	5.5	7.3	2.3	5.9	8.2	3.5	5.9
Over $5,000	5.7	0.0	5.3	12.5	7.0	3.8	2.9
Percent of all households	100.0	4.9	14.1	19.6	22.5	19.1	19.8

Table 11.—Distribution of Families by Total Money Income and by Age of Head, United States, 1956

Income Class	Total	Age of Head (years) 14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
				(percent)			
Under $500	3.2	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.9	5.7
$500-$999	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.8	9.4
$1,000-$1,499	4.4	4.5	1.8	2.2	3.5	5.2	13.8
$1,500-$1,999	4.5	6.0	3.1	2.3	4.0	4.8	10.8
$2,000-$2,999	10.2	15.9	8.8	8.1	8.2	10.9	16.6
$3,000-$3,999	12.5	21.3	14.2	11.1	10.1	13.1	11.6
$4,000-$4,999	14.9	16.8	18.9	16.4	13.2	13.4	8.3
$5,000 and over	47.0	29.0	48.7	55.5	55.3	45.0	23.8

Source: *Current Population Reports—Consumer Income,* Series P-60, No. 27, April 18 1958. Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Although there may have been a somewhat larger proportion of heads of households in the upper ages in the study area, it cannot be said that the low-income problem of the area was a problem peculiar to the aged. First, households with heads 65 years of age and over constituted only about one-fourth of those with incomes of $1,000 or less and about one-fifth of those with incomes of $1,001 to $2,000. Second, the households with heads under 35 years had a higher proportion of their numbers in the lowest income class than did those with heads 65 and over. Third, *all* age groups had a significant proportion of their numbers with incomes below $1,000.

Education of Head of Household

The level of education of heads of households in the study area was extremely low (Table 12). Nearly one-third (32.1 percent) of the heads of households indicated completion of fourth grade or less. Another 27.2 percent indicated completion of fifth to seventh grades.

Table 12.—Distribution of Households by Net Income (Including Perquisites) and by Grade of School Completed by Head, 596 Households, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

		Elementary School				High School		College		
Income Class	Total	None	1-4 Years	5-7 Years	8 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years	1-3 Years	4 or More Years	Not Reported
					(percent)					
Under $501	7.9	....	6.6	7.4	8.7	9.4	16.2	....	33.3	....
$ 501-$1,000	12.6	15.3	16.3	14.1	10.6	3.1	2.7	22.2	....	....
$1,001-$1,500	16.4	15.3	23.0	18.5	12.5	15.6	....	....	....	50.0
$1,501-$2,000	14.3	26.9	16.3	12.3	15.6	6.2	5.4	11.1	....	50.0
$2,001-$3,000	24.5	34.6	21.8	23.4	27.5	31.2	18.9	22.2	....	....
$3,001-$4,000	13.1	7.9	8.4	16.0	11.8	18.7	18.9	33.3	33.3	....
$4,001-$5,000	5.5	....	4.8	4.9	7.5	6.2	5.4	11.2	....	....
Over $5,000	5.7	....	2.8	3.4	5.8	9.7	32.5	....	33.3	....
Percent of all households	100.0	4.4	27.7	27.2	26.8	5.4	6.2	1.5	0.5	0.3

Nearly 27 percent of the heads completed the eighth grade, but no more. Only 8.2 percent had completed high school or had some post high school education. Thus, *less than one-tenth of the heads had what many urban employers regard as a minimum education.*

There was no clear relationship between education of head and household income in the study area. From "no grade completed" through eighth grade there is no noticeable income difference. Those who attended high school seem to be a little better off. College attendance was too slight to form a clear pattern.

In contrast with the study area, the United States as a whole shows a consistently strong relationship between education of the head and family income (Table 13). It is noteworthy, too, that for the United States a considerable proportion of those with very low educations were in the relatively low-income classes.

Data presented above largely explain the insufficient outmigration from the study area. The evidence has three elements: (1) the very

Table 13.—Distribution of Families by Total Money Income by Years of School Completed, United States, 1956

		Elementary School		High School		College		
Income Class	Total	Less than 8 Years	8 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years	5 Years or More
				(percent)				
Under $500	3.2	6.2	3.6	2.4	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.2
$ 500-$ 999	3.3	8.4	3.3	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4
$1,000-$1,499	4.4	9.4	5.6	3.0	1.7	2.5	1.0	0.6
$1,500-$1,999	4.5	9.2	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.8	0.9	0.7
$2,000-$2,999	10.2	16.0	13.0	8.1	6.3	6.4	3.1	3.8
$3,000-$3,999	12.5	14.1	15.2	12.4	11.4	7.8	6.4	5.0
$4,000-$4,999	14.9	11.5	15.1	16.5	17.0	15.7	10.4	8.4
$5,000-and over	47.0	25.0	38.8	55.2	57.7	63.8	76.8	81.0

Source: *Current Population Reports—Consumer Income,* Series P-60, No. 27, April 18, 1958. Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

low level of education among household heads in the area; (2) the apparent absence of a relationship between education and income levels in the study area; and (3) the strong relationship between education and income levels in the United States, including the relatively low income position of a large part of those with eight years or less of school.

In summary, 59.3 percent of the heads of households in the study area had not completed eighth grade, and 86.1 percent had not gone beyond eighth grade. In the United States, of those with less than eighth grade education, approximately one-third had family incomes of less than $2,000, approximately one-half had incomes of less than $3,000 and nearly two-thirds had incomes of less than $4,000. In the study area somewhat similar proportions of those with 5-7 years of schooling fall into income classes one notch below those just mentioned for the United States. When some allowance is made for moving costs, uncertainties, and higher living costs outside, it is not clear that families whose heads hand an eighth grade education or less would have been better off outside the study area in 1956.

Why education has remained so low in the study area probably is a complex of traditional attitudes and a lack of financial resources. The apparent fact that education has little effect on incomes within the area may have a considerable part in explaining why available resources for education are not used to the fullest. It is only as people of the area consider the relation of education to income in the national economy that the income value of education becomes important. In short, a large part of the heads of households in the area had too little education for a high probability of success outside, while within their area the income value of education had not been enough to bring about a sufficient rise in the educational level.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME—SOME BROADER ASPECTS

The analysis of census data demonstrated that the five-county study area was a low-income area. The survey data indicated that a considerable part of the rural households had *very* low incomes and levels of living. The analysis of population characteristics failed to explain income differences among the families in the study, but it indicated that poor education may be an important obstacle to movement out of the area.

In the following sections an explanation of income differences within the study area and between it and the outside is sought through examining the relation of occupations and employment to income.

Incomes of Farm and Nonfarm Households

Are low incomes an agricultural phenomenon or are they common to the economy of the area? The survey data are limited to rural households, but comparisons can be made between farm and nonfarm households of the rural areas. Of the major groups of employed heads of households, 64.5 percent were farm operators; 15.7 percent, nonfarm workers; and 3.2 percent, self-employed. Of these, over two-thirds of the farm operator households had incomes of $2,000 or less, while over half of the nonfarm worker households and nearly three-fourths of the self-employed were in the same category. The distribution of farm and nonfarm workers by $1,000 income classes was quite noticeably different: Farm operators were most numerous in the $1,000 to $2,000 class; nonfarm workers were most numerous in the "under $1,000" class, but their numbers held up better into the $2,001 to $3,000 class than did farm operator numbers. When $500 intervals were used to the $2,000 income level and $1,000 intervals from $2,001 upward, the distribution of farm operators peaked at $1,001 to $1,500 while the nonfarm workers had their highest peak at $0 to $500 and another peak at $2,001 to $3,000. It is difficult to say whether nonfarm workers as a group were better off than farm operators when the former had a smaller proportion at $2,000 or less, but a larger proportion at $1,000 or less. The self-employed were worse off than the farm operators. The retired (9.3 percent of households) and housekeepers (4.2 percent of households) were the remaining major activity groups with appreciable numbers. These can hardly be called occupations. Households with housekeeper heads had 72.2 percent with incomes of $2,000 or less and 32.0 percent with incomes of less than $500. Households with retired heads had 55.5 percent with incomes less than $2,000, but here again there was a tendency toward dual peaks, with 19.6 percent in the $501 to $1,000 class and 17.8 percent in the $3,001 to $4,000 class. Probably, the latter group had accumulated considerable farm real estate before retirement.

The incomes considered above did not include perquisites. When perquisites were included on places which met the census definition of a farm, the income position of households headed by farm operators improved appreciably relative to other households. With perquisites included, farm operator households decreased from 68.6 percent to 48.0 percent with incomes of $2,000 or less. Households headed by nonfarm workers decreased slightly from 58.4 percent to 54.7 percent. Self-employed household heads remained at 73.4 percent with $2,000 or less.

For the United States as a whole in 1956, rural nonfarm families had median incomes nearly twice as high as rural farm families

(Table 14). Rural farm families of the United States had 43.1 percent of their number with incomes under $2,000, as compared with 68.6 percent in the study area. Rural nonfarm families of the United States had only 15.6 percent of their number with incomes under $2,000, as compared with 58.4 percent of the nonfarm workers and higher percentages for some other nonfarm groups in the study area. That is, farm families in the survey study were not quite so well off as in the United States as a whole, while nonfarm families in the study area were a great deal worse off than in the United States as a whole.

Table 14.—Distribution of Farm and Rural Nonfarm Families by Income in 1956, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties and United States

	Five Counties[a]			United States[b]	
Income Class	Farm Operators	Nonfarm Workers	Self-employed	Rural Farm	Rural Nonfarm
			(percent)		
Under $500	9.7	20.2	21.0	11.8	3.1
$ 500-$ 999	19.6	15.9	21.0	10.5	3.4
$1,000-$1,499	20.7	11.7	15.7	11.2	4.5
$1,500-$1,999	18.6	10.6	15.7	9.6	4.6
Total $2,000 or less	(68.6)	(58.4)	(73.4)	(43.1)	(15.6)
$2,000-$2,999	14.7	20.2	10.5	16.9	10.7
$3,000-$3,999	9.0	10.6	5.2	12.9	14.0
$4,000-$4,999	2.3	5.3	....	9.4	14.5
$5,000 and over	5.4	5.5	10.9	17.8	45.2
Median income	$1,500	$1,603	$1,255	$2,371	$4,619

[a] Sample data from Barren, Cumberland, Hart, Metcalfe, and Monroe counties, Kentucky.
[b] *Current Population Reports—Consumer Income,* Series P-60, No. 27, April 18, 1958. Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The approximate equality of incomes between farm and nonfarm workers within the study area infers that labor has moved rather freely between farm and nonfarm employment there. Likewise, the strong divergence between incomes of the study area and nonfarm incomes of the United States infers that labor has not moved freely from the study area to outside nonfarm jobs. In economic terms there is approximate equilibrium in the use of labor within the study area, but a state of strong disequilibrium exists between employment in the study area and nonfarm employment in the United States as a whole.

Income by Industries and Jobs

Were particular industries responsible for the poor showing of nonfarm employment in the study area? If one considers the proportion of workers with incomes of $2,000 or lower by industry groups, this does not appear to be true (Table 15). Male heads of households whose principal income source was nonfarm work were classified by industry groups. The four nonfarm industry groups containing more

Table 15.—Distribution of 432 Male Heads of Households by Net Income (Including Perquisites) and by Industry, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956[a]

Income Class	Agriculture	Lumbering and Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Other Utilities	Trade, Business and Repair Services	Professional Services	Public Administration
				(percent)			
Under $501	1.9	20.5	33.3	25.0	20.6	....	20.0
$501-$1,000	8.2	20.5	4.7	16.6	17.2	12.5	20.0
$1,001-$1,500	22[illegible]	11.7	14.2	....	17.2	12.5	....
$1,501-$2,000	20.1	5.8	4.7	8.3	3.4	....	....
Total $2,000 or less	(52.2)	(58.5)	(56.9)	(49.9)	(58.4)	(25.0)	(40.0)
$2,001-$3,000	28.9	14.7	28.5	8.3	27.5	12.5	10.0
$3,001-$4,000	11.1	17.6	4.7	16.6	10.3	50.0	10.0
$4,001-$5,000	4.1	2.9	9.9	16.6	3.8	12.5	10.0
Over $5,000	3.8	6.3	....	8.6	....	....	30.0
Total number	318.0	34.0	21.0	12.0	29.0	8.0	10.0

[a] Agriculture includes only those whose principal income source was farming. Others include only those whose principal income source was nonfarm work.

than 10 male heads were remarkably similar in the proportion with incomes of $2,000 or less, and they were also quite similar to agriculture as an industry. Agriculture; lumbering and construction; trade, business, and repair services; manufacturing; and transportation and other utilities all had more than half their numbers in the $2,000 or less income classes. The three most numerous nonfarm categories were less than 2 percent apart as to proportion with incomes of $2,000 or less.

Data for comparison of industries between the study area and the United States (Table 16) are not entirely comparable but are close enough for some comparisons. In the study area, 52.2 percent of the heads whose principal income source was farming had incomes of $2,000 or less. For the United States, 45.7 percent of families with heads whose major occupations were agriculture, forestry, or fisheries had incomes under $2,000. But the United States industry groups most nearly comparable to the four most numerous nonfarm industry groups in the study all had less than 10 percent of their numbers with incomes under $2,000. This is to be compared with approximately 50 to 60 percent of those of similar industries in the study area. Again, it appears that incomes in agriculture in the study area were behind comparable incomes in the United States only slightly, but incomes of nonfarm workers in this area were less than comparable ones in the United States very significantly. Furthermore, there is no explanation in respect to particular industries; incomes in the more impor-

Table 16.—Distribution of Families by Total Money Income in 1956, by Major Industry Group of Head in March 1957, United States

Income Class	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication and Other Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Business and Repair Services	Professional and Related Services	Public Administration
					(percent)				
Under $500	13.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.7
$500-$999	11.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.2
$1,000-$1,499	12.1	2.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.6
$1,500-$1,999	9.5	3.8	1.6	1.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
Total $2,000 or less	(45.7)	(8.6)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(6.3)	(8.3)	(7.8)	(5.7)	(2.5)
$2,000-$2,999	19.5	8.8	5.9	6.0	8.1	10.0	11.4	8.2	3.9
$3,000-$3,999	12.2	14.4	11.1	11.8	12.8	16.1	14.6	11.3	12.2
$4,000-$4,999	8.1	15.1	17.5	18.0	16.7	15.7	18.6	15.7	21.1
$5,000 and over	14.5	53.1	62.3	61.0	56.4	49.7	47.6	59.2	60.2

Source: *Current Population Reports–Consumer Income*, Series P-60, No. 27, April 18, 1958. Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

tant industries in the study area were quite similar in their lag behind similar industries for the United States as a whole.

An examination of job classes or occupational groups shows some differences between them as to proportion having low incomes but otherwise confirms the observations relative to industries. The four most numerous nonfarm groups in the sample ranged from approximately 47 percent to 62 percent with incomes of $2,000 or less. Comparable groups for the United States had only 3.4 to 15.5 percent of their numbers with incomes under $2,000. The less numerous groups in the sample also had distinctly higher percentages with incomes of $2,000 or less than did the similar groups for the United States.

Examination of industries and job classes within the five-county area and also, between the area and the United States does not indicate particular industries or job classes accounting for the low incomes in the five-county area. On the other hand, it tends to confirm with greater detail the observations of the preceding section that: (1) low incomes were common to the major industries of the area, farm and nonfarm; (2) incomes in farming were behind United States farm incomes moderately; and (3) both farm and nonfarm incomes of the area were far lower than nonfarm incomes of the United States.

Low incomes were not limited to farmers in the five-county study area. They were common, however, to at least the bulk of the rural population.Consequently, there was little opportunity in the area to improve incomes by shifting from farm to nonfarm work. There was a large difference between incomes, both farm and nonfarm, of the five-county area and nonfarm incomes of the United States as a whole. Hence, there might be the possibility of income improvement by movement from the five-county area toward higher paying nonfarm job areas elsewhere. Outmovement, of course, was taking place. To what extent income improvement was achieved thereby was not too well known. But it had not achieved income equalization between this rural area and nonfarm jobs in other areas. One explanation was given earlier, that many household heads in this area lacked the formal education needed to compete for outside nonfarm jobs of the kind that would appreciably improve their incomes.

Seemingly more education is a necessary requisite to entering the better nonfarm job market. There remains the question of whether it is a sufficient means at all times. It was indicated that farm families of this area were only a little worse off than farm families of the United States, but that both were distinctly worse off than nonfarm families of the United States. Although other partial explanations are possible, this situation fits the thesis that agriculture and rural areas are automatically disadvantaged by some less than perfectly competitive aspects of the urban economy.[12] In brief, only as the general economy approaches full employment does it begin to draw workers from the low-income rural areas; at other times they remain as underemployed workers in agriculture. This study suggests that what has been said about underemployment in agriculture may be extended to nonfarm industries in predominantly rural areas.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME—SOME NARROWER ASPECTS

In the preceding section, the focus was on incomes primarily at the industry level and also relationships within the local economy to those between the local and national economies. In the sections to follow, the focus will be in the opposite direction—to see what can be learned of the low-income problem by inquiring into groups and subgroups within the local economy.

Income in Relation to Source, Subsource, and Other Factors

The procedure used in this section was to classify income earners by as many as practicable at one time of the factors believed to have a significant effect on income. Income earners here were limited to male heads of households. This permitted inclusion of most households and their principal income earners, but eliminated one category of low-income households, i.e., those with female heads. It also reduced the income differentials by eliminating the income of secondary income recipients.

Probably the broadest characterization of these income earners available was the source of their incomes. In this, there were three broad sources: farm, nonfarm work, and nonwork. These, in turn, were divided into descriptive subgroups of tenure of farmers, job classes of nonfarm workers, and principal nonwork sources of nonworkers. At this level both average income and income distribution were available. The income subsources of tenure, job class, and nonwork sources were sorted by age of the head, and age groups were sorted by net worth. For each of these, average days worked and average income were obtained.

SUBGROUPS WITH FARMING AS PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE (Table 17)

The tobacco-corn tenants and croppers were distinctly the lowest income tenure groups, with average incomes to household heads of approximately $1,400 and $1,600 respectively and with 67 and 77 percent of them under $2,000. A first-step explanation of this lowest

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[12] See especially Hendrix, W. E., "Income Improvement Prospects in Low Income Areas," *Journal of Farm Economics*, December 1959, pp. 1,065-1,075.

Table 17.—Days Worked and Net Income, Male Heads Whose Principal Income Source Was Farming, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

Tenure	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-farm			
Owner-operator	131	153	13	268	$2,298	$2,647
Part-owner, minor (to 49%)	12	317	7	353	3,057	3,352
Part-owner, major (50%-99%)	77	214	26	330	2,552	2,906
Tenant, tobacco-corn	9	102	2	176	1,409	1,506
Tenant, full-farm	28	230	18	314	1,880	2,164
Cropper, tobacco-corn	48	134	22	211	1,607	1,699
Cropper, full-farm	13	234	5	319	2,626	2,785

[a] Days on home farm, estimated at medium-high performance rates.

[b] Work on home farm is estimated at "actual" performance rates—rates related to equipment and size of enterprise. Hence, days of farm work of the operator are included in this column at from the same to approximately twice those in the column "Days Worked by Head, Farm."

income position is available in the number of days worked. At the "actual" performance rates, these tenure groups had less than 200 days of farm work, and at "medium high" performance standards, only a little over 100 days of farm work.[13] Except in the tobacco and corn season, these croppers and tenants were usually unemployed. Even in the corn and tobacco season, they were underemployed in the sense that days worked estimated at medium high performance rates were considerably less than days worked estimated at actual performance rates.

The tobacco-corn tenants were a small group. Seven of the nine were under 35 years of age. This may be one of the less common means of starting on the tenure ladder or a means of handling resources within the family.

The 48 tobacco-corn croppers were 15 percent of the heads whose chief income source was farm. This was a definite type of operation, a definite tenure group, and one from which there probably is little progress up a tenure ladder. Income variation was limited, most incomes for the head falling within a $1,400 to $1,800 range. Household income seldom exceeded the head's income appreciably. These were the lowest income groups among the farmers. Yet, all but one were under 65 years of age, and they were distributed rather evenly among the age ranges. Why had they stayed in this low-income occupation and why do others continue to enter it? Probably they had not had the financial means or family help for attaining a higher rung on the agricultural ladder nor the training to obtain a worthwhile nonfarm job outside the area. Of those employed, they were at the bottom in an area which had too many people relative to farm resources, a weak nonfarm job market, and a high proportion of people untrained to compete in the outside job market.

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[13] Days worked on the home farm were estimated at two levels of performance: (a) an "actual" performance rate appropriate for the actual conditions and equipment of the individual farm, and (b) a "medium high" or commercial farm performance rate, i.e., one appropriate for moderately efficient commercial farms. On small, poorly equipped farms, estimates of "actual" days worked are considerably higher than estimates of days worked at medium high or commercial performance rates. Both "days worked" figures are estimates, but the former is close to real and indicates probable actual employment. The second "days worked" figure indicates days needed for the same enterprises on more efficient farms. Comparison of the two figures indicates the degree of underemployment.

The next lowest income tenure group was that of the 28 tenants of full farms. These were renters who owned their equipment (or at least their source of field power) and operated all or most of a farm's enterprises. Their incomes were a modest step upward from those of the tobacco-corn croppers, incomes of heads averaging $1,880 as compared with $1,607 for the croppers. Nearly two-thirds of them had net incomes of $2,000 or less.

Days of work by the household heads on their home farms averaged 230 days at the medium high performance rate estimation. This means that the size of their farm operations was up very sharply from that of the tobacco-corn croppers. In fact, the size of their operations had increased considerably more than their income. If the 230 days are converted to five-day weeks, this is only six weeks short of full employment, but if those days are converted to the six-day week of competing commercial farmers, this is 16 weeks short of full employment. These estimates of days worked assume commercial farm type of conditions, equipment, and rate of accomplishment. At the estimated actual situation, these farm households had approximately 52 six-day weeks of work; based on their approximate actual conditions, they were exactly fully employed!

These full-farm tenants were predominantly young men; half of them were under 35 years of age, and only two were 55 years of age or older. The fact that over half were under 35 years of age suggests that a considerable part of those in this tenure class would likely move into the owner or part-owner category.

Nearly two-thirds of these tenants had less than $2,000 in net worth. The other one-third of them were divided equally between the $2,000 to $3,999 and the $4,000 to $9,999 classes. There was no consistent relationship in this tenure group between net worth and income. Assuming an interest rate of 5 percent, it would take the earnings of $5,460 of owned capital to equal the income difference between these tenants and the tobacco-corn croppers.[14] Net worth probably did not average over $2,000 among these tenants. Thus, earnings directly attributable to owned capital would be less than half of the income difference. The greater part of the income difference should be attributed to the fuller employment of the tenants. However, the tenants' capital may have been an enabling element in permitting them to be full-farm tenants with fuller employment. A little over one-fifth of them were 45 years of age or older and had less than $2,000 net worth. It is probable that many of these will not be able to move into the owner category.

The 131 owner-operators and 89 part-owners constituted the largest tenure groupings.[15] Each of these groups had average incomes distinctly higher than the croppers and tenants discussed above. Net incomes to owner-operator heads averaged approximately $400 more than to tenants; major part-owners' incomes were up another $250; and minor part-owners were up still another $500. In pointing out the higher incomes of owners relative to croppers and tenants, it should not be concluded that there was no income problem among the owners. In fact, between 40 and 50 percent of each of the three owner groups had incomes of $2,000 or less.

Two explanations are evident here for the higher incomes of owners and part-owners. They had more owned capital (net worth) than croppers and tenants and had fuller employment than the croppers.

Although the owners and part-owners had some things in common which helped to explain their higher incomes relative to croppers and tenants, there were also some distinct differences between owner-operators, major part-owners, and minor part-owners of significance in explaining their incomes. Owner-operators had net incomes of approximately $2,300; major part-owners, $2,550; and minor part-owners, $3,050. Size of farm operations as indicated by days worked at commercial performance rates ran in the same order. Differences in days worked, in turn, were at least partly explainable by age differences. Owners and part-owners as a group were older than other tenure groups. Owner-operators were oldest, followed by major part-owners, and then minor part-owners. The largest number of owner-operators was in the

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[14] Comparing average income to heads in the respective tenure classes.

[15] Owner-operators were those farmers who owned all of the land they operated. Part-owners were those who owned some and rented some of the land they operated. In this study, part-owners were subdivided into major part-owners who owned 50 to 99 percent of the land they operated and minor part-owners who owned less than 50 percent of the land operated.

55-64 age group, the largest number of major part-owners in the 45-54 group, and the largest number of minor part-owners in the 35-44 age group.

Net worth declined slightly from owner-operators through major part-owners to minor part-owners. Earnings of owned capital offset the small size of business (as indicated by days worked at commercial performance rates) of owner-operators. At a 5 percent earning rate for capital, it would take $14,000 to make up the approximate $700 income difference of owner-operators over tobacco-corn croppers. The greatest number of owner-operators (46) was in the $4,000 to $9,999 net worth range. The second greatest number (36) was in the $10,000 to $19,999 net worth range. At a 6 percent rate for capital, the amount required to earn $700 is very close to the estimated average net worth of $11,700.

Among owner-operators, incomes of the head varied up to approximately $950 between age groups, with $2,818 for 25-34 years old, and $1,869 for those 65 and over. Within age groups there was a much greater income variation associated with net worth and days worked (at medium high performance rates). The inference is quite clear. Those with the lower net worths were operating farms too small and too poorly equipped to permit them to have much income. Over half of the owner-operators had net worths of less than $10,000, 60 to 141 days worked on the farm by the head (at medium high performance rates), and incomes generally under $2,000. As a group, owner-operators were handicapped somewhat by age, but more so by inadequate farms and equipment.

Incomes of the 77 major part-owner heads averaged approximately $250 more than owner-operators' incomes. Major part-owners tended to be a little younger and had a little less net worth than owner-operators but, probably owing to some renting, their operations (as indicated by days worked at medium high performance rates) were distinctly larger. As with owner-operators, days worked and income went up together. However, major part-owners tended to get beyond the $2,000 income level with $4,000 to $9,999 of net worth, whereas owner-operators achieved this in the $10,000 to $19,999 range. Major part-owners tended to have more days worked at this income level.

Although there were only 12 minor part-owners, they seem to have a significance exceeding their numbers. The difference between minor part-owners and major part-owners was greater than that between major part-owners and owner-operators. Minor part-owners' incomes averaged approximately $500 more than those of major part-owners, and their size of operations (days worked at medium high performance rates) averaged nearly 50 percent higher. By the standards used in estimating days worked, the minor part-owners were, on the average, fully employed. The difference between days worked at medium high performance rates and at actual rates was the smallest of any tenure group. This means that the minor part-owners on the average were fully employed with size of operations and types of equipment competitive in commercial farming. As with owner-operators and major part-owners, however, there was a considerable range of incomes, i. e., incomes rising with net worth and size of operations as measured by days worked at medium high performance rates.

In summary, although there may be other contributing explanations, including age differences, differences in size of operations or days worked at commercial farm performance rates appeared to be the major explanation of differences in incomes to farmers. The extent of this problem was suggested by the fact that tobacco-corn croppers and owner-operators each averaged less than one-half of full employment by this measure. These two groups totaled more than half of all farm operators. They were underemployed because they had insufficient land and equipment. They had insufficient land and equipment because there were too many farmers relative to land available for productive agriculture. There were too many farmers relative to land because nonfarm employment opportunities locally were not good and because too many people were not adequately prepared to compete for better jobs in the more distant nonfarm job market.

Tobacco-corn tenants and croppers had the lowest average income because they were farthest from full employment, had little owned capital, and probably had the poorest alternatives. Owners-operators, although older and not much nearer full employment, had noticeably higher incomes than the croppers and tenants. This could be attributed chiefly to the owned capital of the owner-operators. Major part-owners were somewhat closer to owner-operators than to minor part-owners in characteristics and net income. Minor part-owners had the highest average income of any tenure group. By commercial farm standards, they were fully employed. Their performance may represent a "breakthrough" from the very small farms of traditional organization. Their small numbers, however, indicated limited opportunity for such development—which again comes back to the problem of a high ratio of people to farm land and an inadequate opportunity for nonfarm employment.

SUBGROUPS WITH NONFARM WORK AS PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE (Table 18)

Incomes of nonfarm workers by job class tended to average somewhat higher than those of farmers by tenure. However, a slightly higher proportion of the nonfarm workers had incomes of $2,000 or less. The explanation of this difference was in the distribution of nonfarm workers by income class. The two heavier concentrations were 38.7 percent below $1,000 and 33.6 percent between $2,000 and $4,000. That is, there was a tendency toward two income groups—one very low and one moderate—among nonfarm workers.

The 32 household heads classified as "laborers, other than farm or mine" had the lowest incomes among the nonfarm workers. They averaged $2,270, but nearly two-thirds were below $2,000. The laborers were relatively young; all but five of them were under 45 years of age and all but one were under 55. Their average of 201 days of nonfarm work was considerably short of full employment.

Table 18.—Days Worked and Net Income, Male Heads Whose Principal Income Source Was Nonfarm Work, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

Job Class	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head[c]	Net Income of Household[c]
		Farm[a]	Off-farm			
Professional, technical, etc.	6	57	263	340	$2,773	$2,773
Manager, official, proprietor, etc.	17	29	297	392	2,691	2,912
Clerical and sales	8	43	261	339	3,550	4,315
Craftsman	23	43	183	253	2,362	2,533
Operative	31	38	245	306	3,035	3,194
Labor (other than farm or mine)	32	18	201	282	2,270	2,690

[a] Days on home farm, estimated at medium-high performance rates.

[b] Work on home farm is estimated at "actual" performance rates—rates related to equipment and size of enterprise. Hence, days of farm work of the operator are included in this column at from the same to approximately twice those in the column "Days Worked by Head, Farm."

[c] Perquisites are included if place met census definition of a farm.

The occupations grouped under "craftsman" and "operative" had considerable similarity. In general, those classified as craftsman had a higher level of skills. In the United States, craftsmen's incomes were significantly higher than operatives' incomes. In this study area the reverse was true; operatives' incomes averaged $3,035, while craftsmen averaged only $2,362. The most obvious explanation is that the operatives averaged approximately one-third more days of nonfarm work. Among the craftsmen, only the 35- to 44-year group averaged as much as 200 days of nonfarm work. Among the operatives, all age groups under 55 years averaged from 248 to 275 days. Despite their relatively higher average income, over half of the operatives had incomes of $2,000 or less.

"Professional, technical, and kindred workers" and "managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm" were another pair of somewhat similar groupings. In the United States these were the two highest income groups, with the professional and technical workers slightly the higher. In this five-county study, the same relationship existed between these two groups, but they fell below two other groups, the operatives and the clerical and sales groups. Incomes of professional and technical workers averaged less than $100 higher than those of managers, officials, and proprietors. Incomes of the latter group had a wider spread, and there was a higher proportion with incomes of $2,000 or less. Low incomes in these two groups were partly due to the inclusion of an appreciable number of rural schoolteachers and rural storekeepers. Both groups averaged full employment in days of nonfarm work. There was the possibility, however, that if a standard of performance was applied as was done with farmers, it would be found that some of these nonfarm groups would be underemployed, too. Probably this would be true to a greater extent with small, independent proprietors than with workers employed by somewhat larger firms.

Clerical and sales workers, even when combined, were a small group in the area's labor force. Surprisingly, their average incomes were distinctly higher than any other job class in the sample. In the United States for the same year, their incomes were closest to those of craftsmen. The types of jobs included in these groups varied greatly as to usual income. Those in this sample apparently were of the higher income occupations. This group tended to have a relatively high net worth, again indicating absence of the lower income occupations which these job classes would include in a state- or United States-wide grouping.

In summary, incomes of nonfarm workers by job classes averaged somewhat higher than incomes of farmers by tenure groups, but nonfarm workers had a slightly higher proportion in the lower income categories. In fact, there seemed to be a group of nonfarm workers with very low incomes and another with moderately good incomes for the area. There was some indication that application of census job classifications to nonfarm workers of this area resulted in occupational groups and incomes in proportions different from those that would be expected in a larger area. Some of the normally upper income job classes had relatively low incomes, and two of the normally moderate income job classes were relatively higher. Except for craftsmen and, to a lesser extent, laborers, nonfarm workers were not underemployed by actual days worked. However, some of them may have been underemployed if methods, equipment, capital, and the like had been considered. Nothing here contradicted the earlier conclusion that the nonfarm job market was weak in this area. The small number of nonfarm workers relative to farmers and the prevalence of low incomes among nonfarm workers offer little hope for income improvement by transfer from farming to nonfarm work within the area, unless the local economy experiences some marked structural changes.

SUBGROUPS WITH PRINCIPAL INCOME FROM NONWORK SOURCES (Table 19)

Farm rent was by far the most frequent principal source of nonwork income, including over half of those who received their principal income from nonwork sources. Those in the farm rent group had the highest average income ($1,750) of any group of significant size and the lowest percentage (58) with incomes of $2,000 or less. The explanation of their higher incomes was partly in days worked and partly in their net worth (the highest frequency net worth range was $10,000 to $19,000). Over half of the household heads in this group were 65 or older, and over four-fifths were 55 or older. Days worked, net worth, and age together indicated a high proportion of retired or semiretired farmers.

Table 19.—Days Worked and Net Income, Male Heads Whose Principal Income Source Was Nonwork, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

Principal Nonwork Income Source	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head[c]	Net Income of Household[c]
		Farm[a]	Off-farm			
Farm rent, net	55	92	5	152	$1,750	$1,853
Pensions	31	15	20	74	951	1,256
Social Security	4	....	....	....	745	745
Other and unspecified sources[d]	13	45	3	100	1,367	1,874

[a] Days on home farm, estimated at medium-high performance rates.

[b] Work on home farm is estimated at "actual" performance rates—rates related to equipment and size of enterprise. Hence, days of farm work of the operator are included in this column at from the same to approximately twice those in the column "Days Worked by Head, Farm."

[c] Perquisites are included if place met census definition of a farm.

[d] Excluding one case each of nonfarm rent, unemployment insurance, and aid from children.

Pensions, including public assistance, were the principal nonwork income source of a little less than one-third of those whose principal income was from nonwork sources. As with farm rent recipients, over half of them were 65 or older. Incomes here averaged little more than half that of farm rent recipients, and four-fifths of them were $2,000 or less.

Only four of those who had nonwork sources as their principal income source did so on the basis of Social Security payments. Although this was early in the program for farmers, it also seems to suggest a low qualifying rate.

In summary, male heads whose principal income was from nonwork sources for the most part were a retirement group. Over half were 65 or over, and over three-fourths were 55 or over. More than half received their principal nonwork income as farm rent. Less than one-third had various forms of pensions as their principal source. Only four household heads had Social Security as their principal source. The fact that farm rent was the most common source of nonwork income, and that it averaged highest, indicates both the relative importance of farming as an occupation in the area and one of the reasons for the choice of it as an occupation there.

ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

The area studied has a high proportion of low incomes. These low incomes are not limited to the aged, physically handicapped, or households without a male head. It is not clear that low education, though prevalent, is an income handicap in the area, but it may be a barrier to movement to better jobs outside the area.

The majority of households in the area are dependent upon agriculture, but low incomes are not limited to farming. Farm incomes of the area are slightly below U.S. farm incomes, but both farm and nonfarm incomes of the area are much below the U.S. nonfarm income. As is especially evident in the case of tobacco-corn croppers, there are too many people relative to other resources in agriculture for their labor to be well paid. But the nonfarm job market of the area appears very weak.

If incomes in the principal industry of agriculture are to rise, the minimum condition is fewer people relative to other resources in farming. Surplus labor, however, must have a better place to go. At present, nonfarm jobs in the area do not provide this opportunity. To move into better paying jobs elsewhere, many persons will need to be better prepared, even in a moderately strong labor market; they are too far below the United States average level of general education. If this situation were improved, it could compensate in part for lack of specific skills and urban adjustment.

Adjustment Potentials of Heads of Low-Income Households

FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Of the 599 households in the study, 427 were on places meeting the census definition of a farm (Table 20). Of these 427 households, 191 had incomes of $2,000 or less from all sources, including perquisites. Of these 191 "low-income" households, 41 (or 21.5 percent) had heads of household (and principal income recipients) who were 65 years or

Table 20.—Potential for Income Improvement, Low-Income Farm Households, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

	Number		
Total households	599		
Total farm households[a]	427	=	71.3% of 599
Farm households with less than $2,000 net income[b]	191	=	44.7% of 427
Households with heads age 65 or over	41	=	21.5% of 191
Households with heads under 65 years	150	=	78.5% of 199
Heads disabled or retired under 65 years	0		
Able-bodied heads under 65 years	150		
Households with female heads	7	=	4.7% of 150
Households with able-bodied male heads under 65 years	143	=	74.9% of 191
Heads with less than 5th grade of school completed	65	=	45.5% of 143
Households with able-bodied male heads under 65 years and with at least 5th grade of school completed	78	=	40.8% of 191
With heads 45 years or more	44	=	56.4% of 78
With heads under 45 years	34	=	17.8% of 191

[a] Places meeting census definition of a farm.
[b] Net income from all sources and including perquisites.

older, and are assumed to have little possibility of increasing earned income because of age. Because farm operator and head were the same, there were no disabled or retired heads under 65 years in the farm group. There were 7 female heads among those under 65. The remaining 143 households with able-bodied male heads under 65 (or 74.9 percent of the 191 low-income farm households) apparently have some possible physical potential for income improvement.

Persons with less than fifth grade education are sometimes considered functionally illiterate. At least it is likely that they are seriously handicapped for self-education, although they might respond to direct instruction in better farming or new job methods. Of the 143 farm-located, able-bodied male household heads under 65 years of age, 65 had less than a fifth grade education. This leaves 78 (or 40.8 percent of the 191 low-income farm households) heads who may be physically and mentally capable of income improvement if external conditions were favorable.[16] Of the 78 able-bodied male household heads with at least fifth grade education, 44 were 45 years of age or older. Considering the preference of industry for young men in hiring beginners, and the possibly greater adjustment problems of older men, it seems unlikely that many farmers 45 years old or older would move to nonfarm jobs outside the area. Subtracting these 44, there were only 34 (or 17.8 percent) of the 191 low-income farm household heads who did not have obvious handicaps to moving toward outside nonfarm jobs.

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[16] Favorable external conditions would include such things as availability of land and capital in agriculture and a strong nonfarm labor market.

NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Of the 599 households in the sample, 172 were nonfarm (Table 21). Of these 172 households, 112 had incomes of $2,000 or less from all sources, excluding perquisites. Based on this measure, low incomes are noticeably more prevalent among nonfarmers than among farmers. Of the 112 low-income households, 44 (or 39.3 percent) had heads who were 65 years or older. Of the 68 heads who were less than 65 years of age, 17 were disabled or retired. Of the 51 remaining households, 14 had female heads. Thus, of the 112 low-income nonfarm households, there were only 37 (or 33 percent) with able-bodied male heads under 65 years. This compares with 74.9 percent for the farm households. Or, in terms of the proportions with handicaps, 67 percent of the low-income nonfarm heads of households have serious physical barriers to income improvement, as compared with 25 percent of the low-income farm households.

Table 21.—Potential for Income Improvement, Low-Income Nonfarm Households, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

	Number		
Total households	599		
Total nonfarm households[a]	172	=	28.7% of 599
Nonfarm households with less than $2,000 net income[b]	112	=	65.1% of 172
Households with heads age 65 or over	44	=	39.3% of 112
Households with heads under 65 years	68	=	60.7% of 112
Heads disabled or retired under 65 years	17	=	25.0% of 68
Able-bodied heads under 65 years	51	=	45.5% of 112
Households with female heads	14	=	27.5% of 51
Households with able-bodied male heads under 65 years	37	=	33.0% of 112
Heads with less than 5th grade of school completed	13	=	35.1% of 37
Households with able-bodied male heads under 65 years and with at least 5th grade of school completed	24	=	21.4% of 112
With heads 45 years or more	9	=	37.5% of 24
With heads under 45 years	15	=	13.4% of 112

[a] Places not meeting the census definition of a farm.
[b] Net incomes from all sources, perquisites excluded.

Nonfarm households show up more favorably with respect to education. Thirteen (or 35.1 percent) of the 37 able-bodied male heads under 65 had completed less than fifth grade. This compares with 45.5 percent for the farm heads. Subtracting those with less than a fifth grade education leaves 24 (or 21.4 percent) of the 112 low-income nonfarm households with heads who may be physically and mentally capable of income improvements if outside conditions were favorable. Of these 24, there were 9 who were 45 years of age or older, leaving only 15 (or 13.4 percent) of the 112 low-income nonfarm households whose heads did not have obvious handicaps to income improvements, especially to moving into new jobs outside the area.

Higher Income People in the Adjustment Process

Some observers believe that it is the middle and upper income farm owners more than the lower income tenants, croppers, and farm workers who obtain jobs when industry develops locally. This might, in turn, increase opportunities in farming for the lower income people. However, if there is surplus family labor on the farms whose operators obtain nonfarm jobs or if production can be extensified (i.e., from dairy to beef cattle), there may be little land made available to other people. A more immediate problem in the study area is that most of the new industry has employed women rather than men.

The same observers believe, however, that the higher income farmers would not leave their farms and move to outside jobs in significant numbers.

Ongoing Adjustments

Probably by far the greatest adaptation of the labor supply to changing demand takes place as new workers enter the market. In that sense, perhaps it would be realistic to consider the occupational pattern of present heads of households as practically fixed, at least as far as their own reaction to their present economic environment is concerned. The greatest potential for change occurs when the youths enter the labor market. In general, they are not encumbered by outmoded skills, they are less tied to the home area, and employers are more willing to invest in their training.

All households were asked about members who had left home in the last 10 years. Those who did leave home were nearly all young people who were starting out on their own. They included 238 males and 191 females. Since 154 of the 191 females were, at the time of the interview, listed as homemakers, there is little basis for considering their preparation for or adjustment to the labor market. Of the 238 males who had left home in this period, 30.2 percent had less than an eighth grade education, 75.2 percent had less than a four-year high school education, and only 24.8 percent had completed high school or more. Thus, only a fourth of those leaving home were reasonably well qualified with respect to educational attainment.[17]

There was some relation between education and type of job held at the time of interview. The groups completing the 1-4 and 5-7 grades contained more than their proportionate share of laborers and farmers—job classes which should shrink in the general income improvement process. Of those with 1-4 years of schooling, 47.3 percent were classified as laborers and 36.8 percent as farmers. The proportion in these job classes tended to decline as education increased. Farmers yielded their second place to craftsmen at the eighth grade and at the four years of high school levels of education. Of the total 238 males leaving home, 34.5 percent were classified as laborers, 23.9 as farmers, 18.9 as craftsmen, 7.6 as operatives, 5.6 as professional and managerial, 2.9 as clerical and sales personnel, and 1.7 percent as service workers. At the time of this study, it was apparent that the movement out of farming and into the better paying nonfarm jobs was proceeding rather slowly.

Some further understanding of adjustments which are actually taking place may be had by considering the present location of those who have left home. Of the 238 males leaving home, 40.3 percent remained in the area (the same or adjoining county), 16.4 percent were in the Louisville, Ky., area and only 5.9 percent were elsewhere in Kentucky. Indianapolis, Ind., ranked next to Louisville, with 11.8 percent of the migrants. "Elsewhere in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan" received 12.2 percent of the area's migrants. It appears that if youths left the predominantly rural home area they tended to locate in outside urban areas. Those entering farming constituted 51 percent of all males who stayed in the home area. Those staying in the home area constituted 86 percent of those entering farming, 57.2 of the professional and managerial class, 38.9 of the operatives, and approximately 25 percent of the other occupations except labor. Among those classified as laborers only 17.1 percent were in the home area, but 54.9 percent moved to Louisville and Indianapolis. For the most rapid improvement of incomes, probably too many stayed in the home areas, too many entered farming and too many of those who went to outside urban areas entered the lowest paid class of nonfarm work.

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[17] It may be of some interest to note the education of the heads of the households who, in most cases, would be the fathers of those leaving home. Among these, 62.2 percent had completed less than the eighth grade and 97.1 percent less than four years of high school. By comparison, the education of those who left home represents great progress, but not enough to catch up with their competitors for outside jobs.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

I. General

A. At the time of this survey there was widespread underemployment among both farm and rural nonfarm people in the five-county area. The fact that incomes, both farm and rural nonfarm, in the sample lag United States farm incomes moderately and United States nonfarm incomes by a great deal lends support to the theory that less than full employment in the general labor market contributes to employment in agriculture. This study suggests that the theory might be extended to include nonfarm workers in predominantly agricultural areas. The remedy suggested by some persons is usually a national program to maintain "full employment" in the general economy.

B. Many of the people in the low-income rural study area are not qualified by general education to compete effectively in the outside nonfarm labor market. In the long run, probably the most basic need is the improvement of general education to a level at least equivalent to that received by those with whom they will compete in the national labor market.

II. In Relation to Adjustment Potentials

A. For present households with less than $2,000 incomes.

1. Those with heads 65 years of age or older, those with heads who are disabled, and those with female heads which together constitute approximately 25 percent of the farm households and 67 percent of the nonfarm households should be carefully examined from the welfare viewpoint. Are they properly and adequately handled under current programs? Are new or improved programs needed to provide adequately for them? The adequacy of, and possible improvements in, welfare programs were beyond the scope of this study.

2. Those with able-bodied male heads under 65 years of age need to be very carefully considered to determine the direction of their best potentials. Probably only young men with moderately good education can move readily into well-paid outside nonfarm jobs. Less than a fifth of the heads of low-income households met these requirements. With a program of adult education, both general and trade, plus assistance in locating jobs, some of the younger heads might be able to move into nonfarm work with worthwhile income improvement. Probably the older or otherwise less adaptable heads can be helped only in their present location. An intensive program of farm and home planning, plus supervised credit, should noticeably improve their

situations, but there should be no expectation of raising their cash incomes to compare with national figures for nonfarm workers.[18]

An increase in nonfarm jobs in the area could make nonfarm employment more accessible to those who are less mobile. This study did not include the industrial potential of the area. It did tend to indicate that the local nonfarm job market was very weak. A few small industrial plants have opened in the area in recent years. For the most part they are employers of women at relatively low wages. It is true that these jobs will add to the incomes of some households, but there is room for questioning their contribution to basic adjustments; if wives from low-income households find some local income, this may, in a sense, subsidize the husbands' low-income situations while competing with the wives' homemaking functions.

B. For the Youths

1. Far too many of the youths leaving their parents' households had inadequate general education to compete effectively in the outside job market. Probably too many remained in the home area. Too many were entering the lower paid job classes. The great opportunity for future income improvements is in the training and occupation choice of the youths. Every reasonable effort should be made to see that the youths of low-income areas and households such as those studied here are at least as well prepared in general education and necessary skills as are those of other areas. In order to compensate for their other handicaps in the labor market, they should be somewhat better prepared than those closer to the labor market.

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[18] The strategic point for income improvement is when the youths leave home to become economically independent, and before they acquire families of their own. Once occupations are found and families established, especially in the area where the youth grew up, it will be difficult to move them and moves will be painful. Once they are established in their area of origin it may be better to leave them there, if they are not too badly off. Perhaps the criterion for being sufficiently well off to remain in place need not be income equal to outside job incomes minus moving costs; perhaps a better criterion would be conditions providing good health for the family and education to enable the children (and interested adults) to fully compete in the national economy.

APPENDIX I

The Sample

The sample was developed from the Master Sample of Agriculture. The rural areas of counties, excluding incorporated places, were divided into area blocks expected to yield approximately equal numbers of households. Blocks were then drawn at random until there were enough to yield approximately 600 household interviews. The number and scatter of these blocks were sufficient to sample most farm and income situations of the rural areas of the five counties. A comparison of the distribution of farms by "economic class" according to the 1956 sample data and according to data for the nearest census year is shown in Table 22. The two correspond fairly closely, and the differences were in the direction expected from what is known about trends in farm size and organization elsewhere. That is, among "commercial farms" the proportion of larger farms would be expected to have increased between 1954 and 1956, and among "other farms" the proportion of "part-time farms" would be expected to have increased. However, these increases were moderate in the two years, and so the higher proportion of higher-income farms in the sample tended to indicate that the sample was not biased toward lower income than prevailed in the total rural population.

Table 22.—Distribution of Farms by Economic Class, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, Sample 1956 and Census 1954

Economic Class	Sample Data 1956	Census Data 1954[a]
	(percent)	(percent)
Commercial farms		
Class I	0.2	0.1
Class II	1.9	1.1
Class III	10.8	5.2
Class IV	30.7	24.7
Class V	29.7	31.3
Class VI	10.1	19.0
Other farms		
Part-time	12.9	9.8
Residential	3.7	8.8
Abnormal	....	....

[a] Calculated from County Table 5, *Census of Agriculture, 1954*. Kentucky, Vol. 1, pt. 19, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX II

Characteristics of Economic Classes of Farms

The farm income picture may be clarified by looking at it through the census economic classification of farms; that is, by first classifying the sample farms by "economic class" and then examining such things at net income, income sources, age and education of operator, and amount of farm capital used.

As to net incomes, the great majority from Residentials through Class V and over half of Class IV had net farm incomes of $2,000 or less. These classes comprised 87.1 percent of the farms. (When other income sources were included to obtain total household income, the part-time and Class IV groups then had less than half their numbers with incomes under $2,000.)

Nonwork was first as the principal household income source of the residentials with nonfarm work second. Among part-time farmers, nonfarm work was first, with nonwork second. Among "commercial" farmers as a whole (Classes I through VI), farm income was a strong first; nonwork sources were important in Class II and Class VI (the highest and the lowest among the families studied); and nonfarm work was a rather poor second to Classes III, IV, and V–increasing somewhat from Classes III to V.

Dairy was the most frequent principal farm income source of the residentials, with government payments second. On part-time farms, dairy was a close second to tobacco. On Class VI through Class III farms, tobacco was a strong first, with dairy second. The few Class II farms were decidedly mixed as to their principal farm income source, including dairy, poultry, tobacco, beef cattle, and hogs.

The operators of the "residential farms" tended to be elderly. The "part-time farmers" tended toward two age groups–the elderly, and a smaller, younger group of nonfarm workers. The Class VI and V farmers tended to be over 45 years of age, which may be considered the levelling and, later, declining years of farm activity. The operators of Class IV and III farms were mostly under 55 years of age, including the active years.

"Residentials" through Class V operators tended to have less than eighth grade completed, while from Class IV through Class II the tendency was to have completed eighth grade or more.

It is shown elsewhere in this publication that underemployment was the most important single explanation of the lowest farm incomes and that it was associated with insufficient farm resources (in quantity or quality). A very strong relationship may be noted (Table 23) between the proportion of farms with capital of $10,000 or less and farms with net incomes of $2,000 or less. The relationship is so strong that, among groups of farms, it may be said that less than $10,000 in farm capital resulted in less than $2,000 in net farm income.

Table 23.—Economic Class of Farm, Income (Including Perquisites), and Farm Capital Used, Five South-Central Kentucky Counties, 1956

Economic Class of Farm	Percent of All Farms	Percent with Income of $2,000 or Less		Percent with Farm Capital Used of $10,000 or Less
		Household Income	Farm Income	
Residential	3.7	68.6	100.0	87.6
Part-time	12.9	36.3	100.0	74.0
Class VI	10.1	97.5	97.5	93.0
Class V	29.7	60.4	88.2	75.0
Class IV	30.7	30.3	51.8	51.9
Class III	10.8	2.1	6.6	8.7
Class II	1.9	....	25.0	....
Class I	0.2[a]	....	....	....

[a] Only one case in Economic Class I.

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LOW INCOMES OF RURAL PEOPLE: THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IN A SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY AREA

By

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STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO BULLETIN 697, KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, "LOW INCOMES OF RURAL PEOPLE: THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IN A SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY AREA"

By

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This publication contains some tables of data used in the development of the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 697, "Low Incomes of Rural People: The Nature and Extent of the Problem in a South Central Kentucky Area." It was not feasible to include this many tables in the bulletin, but the authors thought that some readers, especially those with a particular interest in the counties studied, might find them useful. The tables presented here supplement rather than duplicate those presented in Bulletin 697. They will be most meaningful if used in connection with the bulletin and the tables in it.

Tables 1 through 7 concern the economic and agricultural characteristics of the five counties under study. These tables were compiled from census data. Where only one census year is used, it is 1954, because that is closest to the survey data year of 1956.

Tables 8 through 40 are all from the personal interview survey of some 600 rural households conducted in 1957.

Tables 8 and 9 are concerned with income earning activities and income sources in the households surveyed.

Table 10 presents the income situation.

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Tables 11 through 18 are indicative of levels of living associated with these incomes.

Tables 19 through 25 relate several possible causal factors to the different levels of household incomes.

Tables 26 and 27 compare incomes by job classes between the study area and the United States.

Tables 28 through 30 show incomes of male heads of households by income source.

Tables 31a through 31h show days worked and income by income source, income subsource, age of head, and net worth.

Tables 32 and 33 concern education, types of jobs, and location of males who had left the surveyed households.

Tables 34 through 40 show income and other items by Economic Class of Farm as defined by the census.

The authors wish to acknowledge use of the Computing Center of the University of Kentucky in the development of the basic tables of survey data which contributed both to this supplement and to Bulletin 697.

TABLE 1. TRENDS IN FARM AND NONFARM EMPLOYMENT OF MALES, FIVE COUNTIES IN SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, STATE AND UNITED STATES, 1930-1960[a]

County	1930		1940		1950		1960	
	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm
Barren								
Number	5,726	2,046	5,664	2,230	5,017	3,223	3,190	3,874
Percent	73.7	26.3	71.8	28.2	60.9	39.1	45.2	54.8
Cumberland								
Number	2,471	314	2,558	540	1,848	829	1,097	878
Percent	88.7	11.3	82.6	17.4	69.0	31.0	55.5	44.5
Hart								
Number	3,998	916	4,060	937	3,219	1,250	2,050	1,468
Percent	81.4	18.6	81.2	18.8	72.0	28.0	58.3	41.7
Metcalfe								
Number	2,643	227	2,683	353	2,432	543	1,504	707
Percent	92.1	7.9	88.4	11.6	81.7	18.3	68.0	32.0
Monroe								
Number	3,205	570	2,841	619	2,655	1,250	1,721	1,317
Percent	84.9	15.1	82.1	17.9	68.0	32.0	56.6	43.4
Total								
Number	18,043	4,073	17,806	4,679	15,171	1,095	9,562	8,244
Percent	81.6	18.4	79.2	20.8	68.3	31.7	53.7	46.3
Kentucky								
Percent			43.9	56.1	32.0	68.0	19.3	80.7
United States								
Percent			23.7	76.3	15.8	84.2	10.52	89.48

[a] Calculated from the Census of Population: 1930-1960, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2. PRINCIPAL USES OF LAND IN FARMS, TOTAL ACRES BY COUNTIES, FIVE COUNTIES IN SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1954[a]

Type of Use	Barren	Cumberland	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Total
	Acres					
Cropland harvested	94,291	26,855	48,154	41,738	47,227	258,265
Cropland used only for pasture	104,688	22,677	72,206	46,944	30,667	277,182
Cropland not harvested and not pastured	13,414	5,468	10,241	9,341	10,724	49,188
Woodland pastured	19,486	23,130	15,529	12,213	17,913	88,271
Woodland not pastured	19,031	63,514	35,885	37,728	48,345	204,503
Other pasture (not cropland and not woodland)	16,449	9,401	13,438	5,158	22,634	67,080
Other land (house lots, roads, wasteland, etc.)	14,640	5,696	16,170	7,614	8,637	52,757
Cropland, total	212,393	55,000	130,601	98,023	88,618	584,635
Land pastured, total	140,623	55,208	101,173	65,320	71,214	433,538
Woodland, total	38,517	86,664	51,414	50,946	66,258	293,799

[a] Source: County Table 1, Census of Agriculture, 1954. Kentucky, Vol. 1, pt. 19, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY ACRES OF CROPLAND HARVESTED, FIVE COUNTIES IN SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1954[a]

Acres of Cropland Harvested		Barren	Cumberland	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Total
Farms with:							
1 to 9 acres							
	Number	862	459	809	510	464	3,104
	Percent	24.6	35.3	33.8	28.1	26.4	28.8
10 to 19 acres							
	Number	862	354	702	485	424	2,827
	Percent	24.6	27.2	29.3	26.7	24.2	26.2
20 to 29 acres							
	Number	630	189	371	322	276	1,788
	Percent	17.9	14.5	15.5	17.7	15.7	16.6
30 to 49 acres							
	Number	710	182	338	339	347	1,916
	Percent	20.2	14.0	14.1	18.7	19.8	17.8
50 to 99 acres							
	Number	365	101	147	136	203	952
	Percent	10.4	7.8	6.2	7.5	11.6	8.8
100 to 199 acres							
	Number	68	16	23	18	31	156
	Percent	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
200 acres and over							
	Number	13	-	2	5	9	29
	Percent	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
County total							
	Number	3,510	1,301	2,392	1,815	1,754	10,772
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a] Source: County Table 1, Census of Agriculture, 1954. Kentucky, Vol. 1, pt. 19. Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

8

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS, FIVE COUNTIES IN SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1954[a]

Economic Class		Barren	Cumberland	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Total
Commercial farms		3,226	1,048	2,171	1,557	1,631	9,633
Class I							
	Number	11	5	-	1	-	17
	Percent	0.3	0.5	-	0.1	-	0.2
Class II							
	Number	60	36	6	11	13	126
	Percent	1.9	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.3
Class III							
	Number	340	20	165	45	51	621
	Percent	10.5	1.9	7.6	2.9	3.1	6.5
Class IV							
	Number	1,135	215	795	450	326	2,921
	Percent	35.2	20.5	36.6	28.9	20.0	30.3
Class V							
	Number	1,185	492	770	620	636	3,703
	Percent	36.8	47.0	35.5	39.8	39.0	38.4
Class VI							
	Number	495	280	435	430	605	2,245
	Percent	15.3	26.7	20.0	27.6	37.1	23.3
Other farms		620	375	445	410	355	2,205
Part-time							
	Number	365	185	215	170	225	1,160
	Percent	58.9	49.3	48.3	41.5	63.4	52.6
Residential							
	Number	255	190	230	240	130	1,045
	Percent	41.1	50.7	51.7	58.5	36.6	47.4
Abnormal							
	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Farms		3,846	1,423	2,616	1,967	1,986	11,838

[a] Source: County Table 5, Census of Agriculture, 1954. Kentucky, Vol. 1, pt. 19, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF FARMS BY TYPE OF FARM, FIVE COUNTIES IN SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1954[a]

Type of Farm	Barren	Cumberland	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Total
Field crops other than vegetables and fruits and nuts	2,290	711	1,785	1,256	1,178	7,220
Cash grain	20	15	5	25	25	90
Other field crop	2,270	696	1,780	1,231	1,153	7,130
Dairy	281	40	80	105	70	576
Poultry	10	46	5	5	10	76
Livestock other than dairy and poultry	240	144	181	85	122	772
General farms	405	92	115	100	236	948
Primarily crop	55	25	15	45	35	175
Primarily livestock	35	5	5	5	5	55
Crop and livestock	315	62	95	50	196	718
Miscellaneous and unclassified	620	390	450	416	370	2,246
Total	3,846	1,423	2,616	1,967	1,986	11,838

[a] Source: County Table 3, Census of Agriculture, 1954. Kentucky, Vol. 1, pt. 19, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6. VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD BY SOURCE, FIVE COUNTIES, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1954[a]

Source	Barren	Cumberland	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Total
	Dollars					
All crops sold	5,846,844	1,366,890	4,149,742	2,814,442	1,852,879	16,030,797
Field crops other than vegetables and fruits and nuts	5,820,714	1,347,731	4,132,022	2,805,987	1,837,738	15,944,192
Vegetables	2,558	2,855	3,238	180	1,735	10,566
Fruits and nuts	23,422	16,304	14,482	8,275	13,406	75,889
Horticultural specialties	150	-	-	-	-	150
All livestock and livestock products sold	3,446,701	1,190,741	1,772,055	972,552	1,234,067	8,616,116
Dairy products	1,467,095	169,202	554,507	468,617	405,280	3,064,701
Poultry and poultry products sold	180,084	402,667	138,689	71,047	76,858	869,345
Livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry	1,799,522	618,872	1,078,859	432,888	751,929	4,682,070
Forest products	54,232	36,413	11,749	27,788	27,995	158,177
All farm products sold	9,347,777	2,594,044	5,933,546	3,814,782	3,114,941	24,805,090

[a] Source: County Table 4, *Census of Agriculture, 1954*. Kentucky, Vol. 1, pt. 19, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF FARMS BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FIVE COUNTIES, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1954[a]

Tenure of Operator	Barren	Cumberland	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Total
Full owners	2,009	808	1,369	1,130	1,337	6,653
Part owners	640	292	392	327	229	1,880
Managers	1	2	-	1	-	4
All tenants	1,172	349	816	566	379	3,282
Proportion of tenancy	30.7	24.1	31.7	28.0	19.5	27.8
Cash tenants	10	2	7	5	11	35
Share-cash tenants	3	3	9	6	5	26
Share tenants	406	83	344	167	142	1,142
Crop-share tenants	357	77	281	159	119	993
Livestock-share tenants	49	6	63	8	23	149
Croppers	662	237	388	321	184	1,792
Other and unspecified tenants	91	24	68	67	37	287
Unspecified tenants	87	20	57	65	35	264
All farms	3,822	1,451	2,577	2,024	1,945	11,819

[a] Source: County Table 2, Census of Agriculture, 1954. Kentucky, Vol.1, pt. 19, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAJOR ACTIVITY OF HEAD AND PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCE, 597 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956.

Major Activity of Head		Principal Household Income Source				
		Farm	Nonfarm Work	Farm Wage Work	Non-Work	Totals
Farm Operator	Number	304	31	2	49	386
	Percent	78.7	8.0	0.5	12.8	100.0
Farm Wage Worker	Number	-	4	5	2	11
	Percent	-	36.3	45.4	18.3	100.0
Nonfarm Worker	Number	-	90	-	4	94
	Percent	-	95.7	-	4.3	100.0
Self-employed	Number	-	17	-	2	19
	Percent	-	89.4	-	10.6	100.0
Housekeeper	Number	1	2	1	22	26
	Percent	3.8	7.6	3.8	84.8	100.0
Military Service	Number	-	1	-	1	2
	Percent	-	50.0	-	50.0	100.0
Looking for Work	Number	-	1	-	2	3
	Percent	-	33.3	-	66.7	100.0
Disabled	Number	-	-	-	2	2
	Percent	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Retired	Number	-	3	-	51	54
	Percent	-	5.5	-	94.5	100.0
Totals	Number	305	149	8	135	597
	Percent	51.1	25.0	1.3	22.6	100.0

TABLE 9. MAJOR ACTIVITY OF HEAD AND TOTAL INCOME FROM EACH OF FOUR PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 579 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

		Total Income From				
Major Activity of Head	Number of Households	Farming	Farm Wage Work	Nonfarm Employment	Nonwork	Totals
Farm Operator	382	$664,630	$ 8,370	$118,650	$151,530	$ 943,180
Percent	-	70.4	0.9	12.6	16.1	100.0
Farm Wage Worker	8	- 250	2,880	4,860	3,860	11,350
Percent	-	- 2.2	25.4	42.8	34.0	100.0
Nonfarm Worker	89	21,740	41,120	219,510	29,040	311,410
Percent	-	7.0	13.2	70.5	9.3	100.0
Self-employed	19	1,780	9,990	38,140	5,630	55,540
Percent	-	3.2	18.0	68.7	10.1	100.0
Housekeeper	23	2,120	680	3,000	12,790	18,590
Percent	-	11.4	3.7	16.1	68.8	100.0
Military Service	2	-	-	3,150	1,910	5,060
Percent	-	-	-	62.3	37.7	100.0
Looking for Work	1	-	-	-	700	700
Percent	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Disabled	2	-	120	-	3,240	3,360
Percent	-	-	3.6	-	96.4	100.0
Retired	53	1,290	420	6,070	52,620	60,400
Percent	-	2.1	0.7	10.1	87.1	100.0
Totals	579	$691,310	$63,580	$393,380	$261,320	$1,409,590
Percent	-	49.1	4.5	27.9	18.5	100.0

TABLE 10. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY COUNTY, 596 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

County		Net Income Class of Household, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Barren								
	Number	47	56	55	18	16	23	215
	Percent	21.8	25.9	25.5	8.3	7.4	11.1	100.0
Hart								
	Number	36	31	27	18	2	5	119
	Percent	30.2	25.9	22.6	15.1	1.6	4.6	100.0
Monroe								
	Number	25	53	16	11	5	-	110
	Percent	22.6	48.0	14.5	10.0	4.9	-	100.0
Cumberland								
	Number	10	21	28	4	1	4	68
	Percent	14.6	30.8	41.1	5.8	1.4	6.3	100.0
Metcalfe								
	Number	4	21	20	27	9	2	83
	Percent	4.8	5.3	24.1	32.5	10.9	2.4	100.0
Totals								
	Number	122	183[a]	146	78	33	34	596[a]
	Percent	20.5	30.7	24.5	13.1	5.5	5.7	100.0

[a] Includes one household with county unidentified.

TABLE 11. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME AND AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY IN HOUSEHOLD, 594 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Availability of Electricity in Household		Net Income Class of Household						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Available	Number	164	187	93	59	17	25	545
	Percent of income class	87.7	94.0	93.9	95.2	85.0	92.6	91.8
Not Available	Number	23	12	6	3	3	2	49
	Percent of income class	12.3	6.0	6.1	4.8	15.0	7.4	8.2
Totals	Number	187	199	99	62	20	27	594
	Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 12. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME AND AVAILABILITY OF MECHANICAL REFRIGERATOR, 590 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Availability of Mechanical Refrigerator		Net Income Class of Household						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Available	Number	150	182	92	56	19	25	524
	Percent of income class	82.0	90.5	93.9	91.8	90.5	96.1	88.8
Not Available	Number	33	19	6	5	2	1	66
	Percent of income class	18.0	9.5	6.1	8.2	9.5	3.9	11.2
Totals	Number	183	201	98	61	21	26	590
	Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 13. DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME AND BY AVAILABILITY OF POWER WASHING MACHINE, 590 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Availability of Power Washing Machines		Net Income Class of Household						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Available	Number	149	174	85	53	16	25	502
	Percent of income class	81.4	86.6	86.7	86.9	76.2	96.1	85.1
Not Available	Number	34	27	13	8	5	1	88
	Percent of income class	18.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	23.8	3.9	14.9
Totals	Number	183	201	98	61	21	26	590
	Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 14. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME AND AVAILABILITY OF COLD RUNNING WATER IN HOUSE, 594 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Availability of Cold Running Water in House		Net Income Class of Household						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Available	Number	41	46	21	19	13	19	159
	Percent of income class	21.9	23.1	21.2	30.7	65.0	70.4	26.8
Not Available	Number	146	153	78	43	7	8	435
	Percent of income class	78.1	76.9	78.8	69.3	35.0	29.6	73.2
Totals	Number	187	199	99	62	20	27	594
	Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME AND AVAILABILITY OF HOT RUNNING WATER IN HOUSE, 594 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Availability of Hot Running Water in House		Net Income Class of Household						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Available	Number	31	25	15	15	10	15	111
	Percent of income class	16.6	12.6	15.2	24.2	50.0	55.5	18.7
Not Available	Number	156	174	84	47	10	12	483
	Percent of income class	83.4	87.4	84.8	75.8	50.0	44.5	81.3
Totals	Number	187	199	99	62	20	27	594
	Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 16. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME AND AVAILABILITY OF BATHROOM IN HOUSE, 594 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Availability of Bathroom in House		Net Income Class of Household						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Available	Number	29	17	11	11	9	14	91
	Percent of income class	15.5	8.5	11.1	17.8	45.0	51.9	15.3
Not Available	Number	158	182	88	51	11	13	503
	Percent of income class	84.5	91.5	88.9	82.2	55.0	48.1	84.7
Totals	Number	187	199	99	62	20	27	594
	Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 17. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME AND AVAILABILITY OF CENTRAL HEAT IN HOUSE, 594 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Availability of Central Heat in House		Net Income Class of Household						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Available	Number	14	6	7	6	8	5	46
	Percent of income class	7.5	3.0	7.1	9.7	40.0	18.5	7.8
Not Available	Number	173	193	92	56	12	22	548
	Percent of income class	92.5	97.0	92.9	90.3	60.0	81.5	92.2
Totals	Number	187	199	99	62	20	27	594
	Percent of income class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD, 596 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Number in Household		Net Income Class of Households, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
One	Number	13	6	4	1	1	-	25
	Percent	52.0	24.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	-	100.0
Two	Number	49	55	46	16	12	5	183
	Percent	26.7	29.9	25.1	8.7	6.5	3.1	100.0
Three	Number	25	44	29	17	10	4	129
	Percent	19.3	34.0	22.4	13.1	7.7	3.5	100.0
Four	Number	15	36	22	19	2	6	100
	Percent	15.0	36.0	22.0	19.0	2.0	6.0	100.0
Five	Number	10	16	25	14	2	9	76
	Percent	13.1	20.9	32.8	18.4	2.6	12.2	100.0
Six	Number	7	10	7	5	3	8	40
	Percent	17.5	25.0	17.5	12.5	7.5	20.0	100.0
Seven	Number	2	8	4	2	2	1	19
	Percent	10.5	42.0	21.0	10.5	10.5	5.5	100.0
Eight	Number	1	4	2	2	-	1	10
	Percent	10.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	-	10.0	100.0
Nine or more	Number	-	4	7	2	1	-	14
	Percent	-	28.5	50.0	14.2	7.3	-	100.0
Totals	Number	122	183	146	78	33	34	596
	Percent	20.5	30.7	24.5	13.1	5.5	5.7	100.0

TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTING INCOME, 591 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Number of Persons Reporting Income		Net Income of Household Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
One	Number	99	141	109	46	23	17	435
	Percent	22.7	32.3	25.0	10.5	5.2	4.3	100.0
Two	Number	18	36	32	26	8	11	131
	Percent	13.7	27.4	24.4	19.8	6.1	8.6	100.0
Three	Number	3	5	3	3	2	4	20
	Percent	15.0	25.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	20.0	100.0
Four	Number	-	-	1	2	-	2	5
	Percent	-	-	20.0	40.0	-	40.0	100.0
Totals	Number	120	182	145	77	33	34	591
	Percent	20.3	30.8	24.5	13.0	5.6	5.8	100.0

TABLE 20. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY COLOR, 596 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Color		Net Income Class of Household, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
White	Number	118	174	140	77	32	33	574
	Percent	20.4	30.3	24.3	13.4	5.5	6.1	100.0
Non-white	Number	3	7	3	1	-	-	14
	Percent	21.4	49.9	21.4	7.3	-	-	100.0
No Answer	Number	1	2	3	-	1	1	8
	Percent	12.5	25.0	37.5	-	12.5	12.5	100.0
Totals	Number	122	183	146	78	33	34	596
	Percent	20.5	30.7	24.5	13.1	5.5	5.7	100.0

TABLE 21. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY SEX OF HEAD, 596 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Sex of Head of Household		Net Income Class of Households, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Male	Number	105	173	137	75	31	33	554
	Percent	18.7	31.1	24.7	13.5	5.5	6.5	100.0
Female	Number	17	10	9	3	2	1	42
	Percent	40.4	23.8	21.4	7.1	4.7	2.6	100.0
Totals	Number	122	183	146	78	33	34	596
	Percent	20.5	30.7	24.5	13.1	5.5	5.7	100.0

TABLE 22. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY AGE OF HEAD, 596 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Age of Head		Net Income Class of Households, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Under 25	Number	10	7	8	2	2	-	29
	Percent	34.4	24.0	27.5	6.8	7.3	-	100.0
25-34	Number	23	27	15	13	2	4	84
	Percent	27.2	32.0	17.8	15.4	2.3	5.3	100.0
35-44	Number	15	38	20	23	7	14	117
	Percent	12.7	32.3	17.0	19.6	5.9	12.5	100.0
45-54	Number	23	36	38	17	11	9	134
	Percent	17.1	26.8	28.3	12.6	8.2	7.0	100.0
55-64	Number	20	39	38	9	4	4	114
	Percent	17.5	34.1	33.3	7.8	3.5	3.8	100.0
65 and over	Number	31	36	27	14	7	3	118
	Percent	26.2	30.4	22.8	11.8	5.9	2.9	100.0
Totals	Number	122	183	146	78	33	34	596
	Percent	20.5	30.7	24.5	13.1	5.5	5.7	100.0

TABLE 23. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY EDUCATION OF HEAD, 596 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Grade Completed by Head of Household		Net Income Class of Households, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
None	Number	4	11	9	2	-	-	26
	Percent	15.3	42.2	34.6	7.9	-	-	100.0
Elementary: 1-4	Number	38	65	36	14	8	4	165
	Percent	22.9	39.3	21.8	8.4	4.8	2.8	100.0
5-7	Number	35	50	38	26	8	5	162
	Percent	21.5	30.8	23.4	16.0	4.9	3.4	100.0
8	Number	31	45	44	19	12	9	160
	Percent	19.3	28.1	27.5	11.8	7.5	5.8	100.0
High School: 1-3	Number	4	7	10	6	2	3	32
	Percent	11.4	21.8	31.2	18.7	6.2	9.7	100.0
4	Number	7	2	7	7	2	12	37
	Percent	18.9	5.4	18.9	18.9	5.4	32.5	100.0
College: 1-3	Number	2	1	2	3	1	-	9
	Percent	22.2	11.1	22.2	33.3	11.2	-	100.0
4 or more	Number	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
	Percent	33.3	-	-	33.3	-	33.4	100.0
Not Reported	Number	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Percent	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0

(Continued on page 28)

TABLE 23--Continued from page 27

Grade Completed by Head of Household		Net Income Class of Households, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Totals	Number	122	183	146	78	33	34	596
	Percent	20.5	30.7	24.5	13.1	5.5	5.7	100.0

TABLE 24. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME AND BY MAJOR ACTIVITY OF HEAD, 599 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Major Activity of Head of Household		Net Income Class of Household						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Farm Operator	Number	114	152	57	35	9	19	386
	Percent	29.3	39.3	14.7	9.0	2.3	5.4	100.0
Farm Wage Worker	Number	2	2	4	2	1	-	11
	Percent	18.0	18.0	36.3	18.1	9.6	-	100.0
Nonfarm Worker	Number	34	21	19	10	5	5	94
	Percent	36.1	22.3	20.2	10.6	5.3	5.5	100.0
Self-employed	Number	8	6	2	1	-	2	19
	Percent	42.0	31.4	10.5	5.2	-	10.9	100.0
Housekeeper	Number	11	7	5	1	1	-	25
	Percent	44.0	28.0	20.0	4.0	4.0	-	100.0
Military Service	Number	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	Percent	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	100.0
Looking for Work	Number	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
	Percent	-	-	66.6	33.4	-	-	
Disabled	Number	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
	Percent	33.3	-	33.3	33.4	-	-	100.0
Retired	Number	19	12	9	10	5	1	56
	Percent	33.8	21.3	16.0	17.8	8.9	2.2	100.0
Totals	Number	189	201	99	62	21	27	599
	Percent	31.5	33.6	16.5	10.4	3.5	4.5	100.0

TABLE 25. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY MAJOR ACTIVITY OF HEAD, 596 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Major Activity of Head of Household		Net Income Class of Households, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Farm Operator	Number	47	139	110	45	19	26	386
	Percent	12.0	35.9	28.4	11.6	4.9	7.2	100.0
Farm Wage Worker	Number	2	2	4	2	1	-	11
	Percent	18.0	18.0	36.3	18.1	9.6	-	100.0
Nonfarm Worker	Number	34	17	12	16	8	6	93
	Percent	36.5	18.2	12.9	17.2	8.6	6.6	100.0
Self-employed	Number	8	6	2	1	-	2	19
	Percent	42.0	31.4	10.5	5.2	-	10.9	100.0
Housekeeper	Number	11	6	6	1	1	-	25
	Percent	44.0	24.0	24.0	4.0	4.0	-	100.0
Military Service	Number	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	Percent	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	100.0
Looking for Work	Number	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
	Percent	-	-	66.6	33.4	-	-	100.0
Disabled	Number	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
	Percent	33.3	-	33.3	33.4	-	-	100.0
Retired	Number	19	12	9	10	4	-	54
	Percent	35.1	22.2	16.6	18.5	7.6	-	100.0
Totals	Number	122	183	146	78	33	34	596
	Percent	20.5	30.7	24.5	13.1	5.5	5.7	100.0

TABLE 26. DISTRIBUTION OF 435 MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY JOB CLASS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956[a]

Income Class	Farmer	Professional, Technical, Etc.	Manager, Official, Proprietor, Etc.	Clerical and Sales	Craftsman	Operative	Labor (Other than farm or mine)
	Percent						
Under $501	1.9	-	23.5	12.5	26.0	22.5	28.1
$501-$1,000	8.2	16.6	17.6	12.5	4.3	29.0	9.3
$1,001-$1,500	22.0	16.6	5.8	--	17.3	6.4	15.6
$1,501-$2,000	20.1	-	-	12.5	-	3.2	9.3
Total $2,000 or Less	(52.2)	(33.2)	(46.9)	(37.5)	(47.6)	(61.1)	(62.3)
$2,001-$3,000	28.9	16.6	35.2	12.5	26.0	12.9	15.6
$3,001-$4,000	11.0	50.2	-	12.5	21.7	12.9	12.5
$4,001-$5,000	4.1	-	5.8	12.5	-	9.6	9.6
Over $5,000	3.8	-	12.1	25.0	4.7	3.5	-
Total Number	318	6	17	8	23	31	32

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[a] Farmers include only those whose principal income source was farming. Others include only those whose principal income source was nonfarm work.

TABLE 27. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1956, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF HEAD IN MARCH 1957, UNITED STATES

Income Class	Farmers and Farm Managers	Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	Clerical and Kindred Workers	Sales Workers	Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	Operatives and Kindred Workers	Laborers Except Farm and Mine
				Percent				
Under $500	14.8	0.5	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.2
$500-$999	10.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.8
$1,000-$1,499	12.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	3.7
$1,500-$1,999	9.2	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.8	6.8
Total $2,000 or Less	(46.5)	(2.3)	(6.9)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(5.6)	(15.5)
$2,000-$2,999	18.8	2.9	5.6	6.1	4.7	4.7	9.7	16.6
$3,000-$3,999	12.3	5.9	8.2	13.1	13.0	10.4	16.3	20.2
$4,000-$4,999	7.9	11.3	11.0	22.1	14.0	18.6	19.6	17.8
$5,000 and Over	14.5	77.6	68.3	55.8	65.0	62.9	48.8	29.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Current Population Reports - Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 27, April 18, 1958. Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 28. DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME OF HEAD AND TENURE, 318 MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS FARMING, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Tenure		Net Income Class of Heads, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Owner-Operator	Number	13	50	43	16	4	5	131
	Percent	9.8	38.1	32.8	12.2	3.0	4.1	100.0
Part-Owner, minor (to 49%)	Number	1	5	2	1	-	3	12
	Percent	8.3	41.6	16.6	8.3	-	25.2	100.0
Part-Owner, major (50-99%)	Number	3	29	21	13	8	3	77
	Percent	3.7	37.5	27.2	16.8	10.3	4.5	100.0
Tenant, tobacco-corn	Number	4	2	3	-	-	-	9
	Percent	44.4	22.2	33.4	-	-	-	100.0
Tenant, full farm	Number	5	13	7	3	-	-	28
	Percent	17.7	46.4	25.0	10.9	-	-	100.0
Cropper, tobacco-corn	Number	6	31	10	1	-	-	48
	Percent	12.4	64.5	20.8	2.3	-	-	100.0
Cropper, full farm	Number	-	4	6	1	1	1	13
	Percent	-	30.6	46.1	7.6	7.6	8.1	100.0
Totals	Number	32	134	92	35	13	12	318
	Percent	10.1	42.1	28.9	11.0	4.1	3.8	100.0

TABLE 29. DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME OF HEAD AND JOB CLASS, 119 MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS NONFARM WORK, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Job Class of Head		Net Income Class of Heads, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Professional, Technical, etc.	Number	1	1	1	3	-	-	6
	Percent	16.6	16.6	16.6	50.2	-	-	100.0
Manager, Official, Proprietor, etc.	Number	7	1	6	-	1	2	17
	Percent	41.1	5.8	35.2	-	5.8	12.1	100.0
Clerical and Sales	Number	2	1	1	1	1	2	8
	Percent	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	100.0
Craftsman	Number	7	4	6	5	-	1	23
	Percent	30.3	17.3	26.0	21.7	-	4.7	100.0
Operative	Number	16	3	4	4	3	1	31
	Percent	51.5	9.6	12.9	12.9	9.6	3.5	100.0
Service Work (other than private household)	Number	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Labor (other than farm or mine)	Number	12	8	5	4	3	-	32
	Percent	37.4	24.9	15.6	12.5	9.6	-	100.0
Unknown	Number	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Percent	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Totals	Number	46	18	23	17	8	7	119
	Percent	38.7	15.1	19.3	14.3	6.7	5.9	100.0

TABLE 30. DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME OF HEAD AND PRINCIPAL NONWORK INCOME SOURCE, 108 MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS NONWORK, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Principal Nonwork Income Source of Head		Income Class of Heads, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Farm Rent, Net	Number	14	18	16	3	2	2	55
	Percent	25.3	32.7	29.0	5.4	3.6	4.0	100.0
Other Rent, Net	Number	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Percent	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Unemployment Insurance	Number	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Percent	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Social Security	Number	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
	Percent	75.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	100.0
Pensions	Number	16	9	2	3	-	1	31
	Percent	51.6	29.0	6.4	9.6	-	3.4	100.0
Aid from Children	Number	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Percent	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Other and Unspecified Sources	Number	10	2	1	2	-	-	15
	Percent	66.6	13.4	6.7	13.3	-	-	100.0
Totals	Number	45	29	20	9	2	3	108
	Percent	41.7	26.8	18.5	8.3	1.9	2.8	100.0

TABLE 31A. DAYS WORKED AND NET INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD AND NET WORTH, MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS: A,1. FARMING, OWNER-OPERATOR

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
All Cases	131	153	13	268	2,298	2,647
Under 25 Years	0	-	-	-	-	-
25-34 Years	5	178	2	306	2,818	3,182
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	1	70	-	130	1,740	1,740
2,000-3,999	1	110	10	170	1,210	1,210
4,000-9,999	1	250	-	320	3,710	3,710
10,000-19,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
20,000-29,999	2	230	-	455	3,715	4,625
35-44 Years	20	164	17	325	2,623	3,776
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	3	60	67	167	1,760	1,903
2,000-3,999	3	67	10	270	1,423	2,117
4,000-9,999	4	108	25	170	1,738	1,738
10,000-19,999	7	193	-	409	2,820	3,960
20,000-29,999	1	190	-	460	2,480	5,240
30,000-39,999	1	170	-	430	3,750	5,730
40,000 and over	1	760	-	750	9,990	17,810

TABLE 31A. - Continued

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
45-54 Years	33	182	22	295	2,564	2,798
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	4	73	15	150	1,268	1,628
2,000-3,999	2	90	-	125	1,320	1,320
4,000-9,999	10	141	18	249	2,169	2,559
10,000-19,999	12	212	26	341	2,618	2,804
20,000-29,999	2	305	-	405	4,580	4,580
30,000-39,999	1	320	0	490	2,290	2,290
40,000 and over	2	320	90	495	6,175	6,250
55-64 Years	39	151	16	256	2,213	2,355
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	1	80	-	140	760	760
2,000-3,999	6	93	28	218	1,637	1,942
4,000-9,999	16	117	11	224	1,846	1,982
10,000-19,999	10	185	20	308	2,236	2,261
20,000-29,999	5	280	6	344	4,172	4,410
30,000-39,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
40,000 and over	1	120	60	160	2,660	3,060
65 and Over	34	116	-	217	1,869	2,093
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	3	73	-	120	1,257	1,310
2,000-3,999	6	60	-	160	1,643	2,130
4,000-9,999	15	86	-	191	1,625	1,735
10,000-19,999	7	179	-	270	2,040	2,066
20,000-29,999	2	220	-	465	2,825	4,165
30,000-39,999	1	390	-	390	5,620	5,620

TABLE 31B. DAYS WORKED AND NET INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD AND NET WORTH, MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS: A,2. FARMING, PART-OWNER, MINOR

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
All Part-Owners, Minor	12	317	7	353	3,057	3,352
Under 25 Years	0	-	-	-	-	-
25-34 Years	3	400	17	433	4,467	5,330
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
2,000-3,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
4,000-9,999	2	290	25	455	2,295	2,620
10,000-19,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
20,000-29,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
30,000-39,999	1	620	-	390	8,810	10,750
35-44 Years	6	305	5	360	2,853	3,012
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	2	175	-	235	1,625	1,625
2,000-3,999	1	170	30	220	1,590	1,750
4,000-9,999	1	420	-	690	1,580	2,370
10,000-19,999	1	340	-	220	5,210	5,210
20,000-29,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
30,000-39,999	1	550	-	560	5,490	5,490

TABLE 31B. - Continued

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
45-54 Years	2	195	-	175	2,045	2,045
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
2,000-3,999	1	110	-	180	1,830	1,830
4,000-9,999	1	280	-	170	2,260	2,260
55-64 Years	1	380	-	420	2,070	2,070
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	1	380	-	420	2,070	2,070
65 and Over	0	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 31C. DAYS WORKED AND NET INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD AND NET WORTH, MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS: A,3. FARMING, PART-OWNER, MAJOR

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
All Part-Owners, Major	77	214	26	330	2,552	2,906
Under 25 Years	0	-	-	-	-	-
25-34 Years	8	194	69	298	2,455	2,536
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	2	135	135	185	1,015	1,015
2,000-3,999	2	180	15	225	1,815	1,815
4,000-9,999	3	173	83	377	2,297	2,513
10,000-19,999	1	400	-	430	7,090	7,090
35-44 Years	19	232	22	335	2,761	2,949
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	2	130	-	205	1,330	1,330
2,000-3,999	5	156	4	284	1,722	2,350
4,000-9,999	4	230	70	383	3,180	3,218
10,000-19,999	6	328	13	407	3,805	3,855
20,000-29,999	2	235	15	280	2,815	2,815

TABLE 31C. - Continued

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
45-54 Years	29	218	31	337	2,826	3,037
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	3	113	30	197	1,673	1,693
2,000-3,999	4	188	25	288	2,168	2,168
4,000-9,999	12	222	31	356	2,374	2,738
10,000-19,999	6	245	55	315	3,025	3,025
20,000-29,999	2	345	-	495	6,175	7,025
30,000-39,999	2	200	-	435	4,635	4,635
55-64 Years	16	189	8	322	1,933	2,421
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	3	93	20	420	1,467	3,580
2,000-3,999	5	132	6	246	1,772	1,952
4,000-9,999	5	220	2	304	2,200	2,306
10,000-19,999	2	245	10	280	2,240	2,265
20,000-29,999	1	500	-	580	2,180	2,180
65 and Over	5	230	-	352	2,312	4,132
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
2,000-3,999	1	90	-	140	1,390	1,390
4,000-9,999	2	135	-	310	1,780	2,030
10,000-19,999	2	345	-	500	3,305	7,605

TABLE 31D. DAYS WORKED AND NET INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD AND NET WORTH, MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS: A,4. FARMING, TENANT, TOBACCO-CORN

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
All Tenants, Tobacco-Corn	9	102	2	178	1,409	1,506
Under 25 Years	3	90	-	147	777	1,007
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	2	70	-	125	680	1,025
2,000-3,999	1	130	-	190	970	970
25-34 Years	4	113	-	238	1,988	2,033
Negative	1	190	-	280	2,090	2,090
0-1,999	2	30	-	200	1,780	1,780
2,000-3,999	1	200	-	270	2,300	2,480
35-44 Years	1	140	-	130	1,420	1,420
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	1	140	-	130	1,420	1,420
45-54 Years	0	-	-	-	-	-
55-64 Years	0	-	-	-	-	-
65 and Over	1	60	20	80	980	980
Negative	1	60	20	80	980	980

TABLE 31 E. DAYS WORKED AND NET INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD AND NET WORTH, MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS: A,5. FARMING, TENANT, FULL FARM

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm		(dollars)	(dollars)
All Tenants, Full Farm	28	230	18	314	1,880	2,164
Under 25 Years	2	250	-	360	1,065	1,065
Negative	1	190	-	310	1,310	1,310
0-1,999	1	310	-	410	820	820
25-34 Years	13	250	30	342	2,166	2,692
Negative	2	325	-	355	2,775	2,775
0-1,999	3	210	17	307	1,793	1,793
2,000-3,999	4	195	-	243	1,528	1,528
4,000-9,999	4	298	85	463	2,780	4,490
35-44 Years	6	202	8	277	1,648	1,715
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	5	172	10	258	1,710	1,790
2,000-3,999	1	350	-	370	1,340	1,340
45-54 Years	5	198	10	286	1,870	2,016
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	5	198	10	286	1,870	2,016

TABLE 31E. - Continued

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
55-64 Years	1	170	-	150	1,300	1,300
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
2,000-3,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
4,000-9,999	1	170	-	150	1,300	1,300
65 and Over	1	320	-	370	1,800	1,800
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	1	320	-	370	1,800	1,800

TABLE 31F. DAYS WORKED AND NET INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD AND NET WORTH, MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS: A,6. FARMING, CROPPER, TOBACCO-CORN

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head, Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
All Croppers Tobacco-Corn	48	134	22	211	1,607	1,699
Under 25 Years	5	170	10	284	1,760	2,064
Negative	2	140	25	240	1,710	1,710
0-1,999	3	190	-	313	1,793	2,300
25-34 Years	9	94	52	184	1,476	1,476
Negative	7	87	60	189	1,540	1,540
0-1,999	2	120	25	170	1,250	1,250
35-44 Years	12	144	28	249	1,475	1,675
Negative	3	120	93	210	1,650	1,650
0-1,999	9	152	6	262	1,417	1,683
45-54 Years	11	147	14	197	1,856	1,862
Negative	1	120	-	150	1,450	1,450
0-1,999	10	150	15	202	1,897	1,903
55-64 Years	10	119	7	169	1,445	1,486
Negative	3	147	3	190	1,460	1,460
0-1,999	6	105	10	153	1,422	1,490
2,000-3,999	1	120	-	200	1,540	1,540
65 and Over	1	180	-	210	2,500	2,500
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	1	180	-	210	2,500	2,500

TABLE 31G. DAYS WORKED AND NET INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD AND NET WORTH, MALE HEADS WHOSE PRINCIPAL INCOME SOURCE WAS: A,7. FARMING, CROPPER, FULL FARM

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head		Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
		Farm[a]	Off-Farm			
					(dollars)	(dollars)
All Croppers, Full Farm	13	234	5	319	2,626	2,785
Under 25 Years	2	240	10	315	2,870	2,870
Negative	1	170	20	220	2,050	2,050
0-1,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
2,000-3,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
4,000-9,999	1	310	-	410	3,690	3,690
25-34 Years	5	188	8	280	1,916	2,026
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	3	207	13	327	1,897	1,897
2,000-3,999	2	160	-	210	1,945	2,220
35-44 Years	2	285	5	335	4,465	4,465
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	1	230	10	370	2,050	2,050
2,000-3,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
4,000-9,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
10,000-19,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
20,000-29,999	1	340	-	300	6,880	6,880

TABLE 31G. - Continued

Age of Head Net Worth	Number of Cases	Days Worked by Head Farm[a]	Days Worked by Head Off-Farm	Days Worked by Household[b]	Net Income of Head Including Perquisites	Net Income of Household, Including Perquisites
					(dollars)	(dollars)
45-54 Years	4	262	-	362	2,472	2,850
Negative	0	-	-	-	-	-
0-1,999	2	205	-	300	1,890	1,890
2,000-3,999	2	320	-	425	3,055	3,810
55-65 Years	0	-	-	-	-	-
65 and Over	0	-	-	-	-	-

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[a] Days on home farm, estimated at medium high performance rates.

[b] Work on home farm is estimated at "actual" performance rates - rates related to equipment and size of enterprise. Hence, days of farm work of the operator are included in this column at from the same to approximately twice those in the column Days Worked by Head, Farm.

TABLE 32. DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF JOB AND EDUCATION, 238 MALES WHO LEFT HOME SINCE 1945

Grade Completed		Type of Job in 1957								
		Professional, Manager, etc.[a]	Clerical and Sales	Craftsman	Operative	Service Work[b]	Labor[c]	Farming[d]	None[e]	Totals
None	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	0.4
Elementary: 1-4	Number	-	-	1	-	1	9	7	1	19
	Percent	-	-	5.2	-	5.2	47.3	36.8	5.5	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	-	2.2	-	25.0	11.0	12.3	9.1	8.0
5-7	Number	-	-	6	5	2	20	16	3	52
	Percent	-	-	11.5	9.6	3.8	38.4	30.7	6.0	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	-	13.4	27.8	50.0	24.4	28.1	27.3	21.8
8	Number	-	2	19	8	1	25	14	4	73
	Percent	-	2.7	26.0	10.9	1.3	34.2	19.1	5.8	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	28.6	42.2	44.4	25.0	30.5	24.6	36.3	30.7

[a] Professional, technical, etc.; manager, official, proprietor, etc.

[b] Service work other than private household.

[c] Labor other than farm or mine.

[d] Farming, including farm work in any capacity.

[e] Includes those without a job or whose job was not named.

TABLE 32. - Continued

Grade Completed		Type of Job in 1957								
		Professional, Manager, etc.[a]	Clerical and Sales	Craftsman	Operative	Service Work[b]	Labor[c]	Farming[d]	None[e]	Totals
High School: 1-3	Number	2	2	6	4	-	10	10	-	34
	Percent	5.8	5.8	17.6	11.7	-	29.4	29.7	-	100.0
	Percent of job class	14.3	28.6	13.3	22.2	-	12.2	17.5	-	14.3
4	Number	8	2	11	1	-	16	8	-	46
	Percent	17.3	4.3	23.9	2.1	-	34.7	17.7	-	100.0
	Percent of job class	57.1	28.6	24.5	5.6	-	19.5	14.0	-	19.3
College: 1-3	Number	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	6
	Percent	-	16.6	16.6	-	-	33.3	-	33.5	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	14.2	2.2	-	-	2.4	-	18.2	2.5
4 or more	Number	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	7
	Percent	57.1	-	14.2	-	-	-	14.2	14.5	100.0
	Percent of job class	28.6	-	2.2	-	-	-	1.7	9.1	3.0
Totals	Number	14	7	45	18	4	82	57	11	238
	Percent	5.9	2.9	18.9	7.6	1.7	34.5	23.9	4.6	100.0
	Percent of job class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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[a] Professional, technical, etc.; manager, official, proprietor, etc.

[b] Service work other than private household.

[c] Labor other than farm or mine.

[d] Farming, including farm work in any capacity.

[e] Includes those without a job or whose job was not named.

TABLE 33. DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF JOB AND PRESENT LOCATION, 238 MALES WHO LEFT HOME SINCE 1945

Present Location		Type of Job in 1957								
		Profes- sional, Manager, etc.[a]	Clerical and Sales	Crafts- man	Operative	Service Work[b]	Labor[c]	Farm- ing[d]	None[e]	Totals
Home or adjoining county	Number	8	2	11	7	1	14	49	4	96
	Percent	8.3	2.0	11.4	7.2	1.0	14.5	51.0	4.6	100.0
	Percent of job class	57.2	28.6	24.5	38.9	25.0	17.1	86.0	36.3	40.3
Louisville, Kentucky	Number	-	1	2	5	1	28	1	1	39
	Percent	-	2.5	5.1	12.8	2.5	71.7	2.5	2.9	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	14.3	4.4	27.8	25.0	34.2	1.7	9.1	16.4
Elsewhere in Kentucky	Number	3	-	1	1	-	4	3	2	14
	Percent	21.4	-	7.1	7.1	-	28.5	21.4	14.5	100.0
	Percent of job class	21.4	-	2.2	5.6	-	4.9	5.3	18.2	5.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	Number	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.4
Indianapolis, Indiana	Number	1	1	6	1	1	17	-	1	28
	Percent	3.5	3.5	21.4	3.5	3.5	60.7	-	3.9	100.0
	Percent of job class	7.1	14.3	13.3	5.5	25.0	20.7	-	9.1	11.8

[a] Professional, technical, etc.; manager, official, proprietor, etc.

[b] Service work other than private household.

[c] Labor other than farm or mine.

[d] Farming, including farm work in any capacity.

[e] Includes those without a job or whose job was not named.

TABLE 33. - Continued

Present Location		Type of Job in 1957								
		Profes-sional, Manager, etc.[a]	Clerical and Sales	Crafts-man	Operative	Service Work[b]	Labor[c]	Farm-ing[d]	None[e]	Totals
Chicago, Illinois	Number	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.4
Detroit, Michigan	Number	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	0.8
Elsewhere in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan	Number	2	-	3	4	1	14	4	1	29
	Percent	6.8	-	10.3	13.7	3.4	48.2	13.7	3.9	100.0
	Percent of job class	14.3	-	6.7	22.2	25.0	17.1	7.0	9.1	12.2
Other, or not indicated	Number	-	3	22	-	-	1	-	2	28
	Percent	-	10.7	78.5	-	-	3.5	-	7.3	100.0
	Percent of job class	-	42.8	48.9	-	-	1.2	-	18.2	11.8
Totals	Number	14	7	45	18	4	82	57	11	238
	Percent	5.9	2.9	18.9	7.6	1.7	34.5	23.9	4.6	100.0
	Percent of job class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a] Professional, technical, etc.; manager, official, proprietor, etc.

[b] Service work other than private household.

[c] Labor other than farm or mine.

[d] Farming, including farm work in any capacity.

[e] Includes those without a job or whose job was not named.

TABLE 34. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NET INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES) AND BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, 596 HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Economic Class of Farm		Net Income Class of Household, Including Perquisites						
		Under $1,001	$1,001-2,000	$2,001-3,000	$3,001-4,000	$4,001-5,000	Over $5,000	Totals
Class I	Number	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Percent	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Class II	Number	-	-	-	1	-	7	8
	Percent	-	-	-	12.5	-	87.5	100.0
Class III	Number	-	1	9	19	9	8	46
	Percent	-	2.1	19.5	41.3	19.5	17.6	100.0
Class IV	Number	1	39	55	17	8	11	131
	Percent	0.7	29.6	41.9	12.9	6.1	8.8	100.0
Class V	Number	16	61	34	8	5	3	127
	Percent	12.5	47.9	26.7	6.2	3.9	2.3	100.0
Class VI	Number	20	22	1	-	-	-	43
	Percent	46.4	51.1	2.5	-	-	-	100.0
Part-time	Number	7	13	17	11	3	4	55
	Percent	12.7	23.6	30.9	20.0	5.4	7.4	100.0
Residential	Number	7	4	2	3	-	-	16
	Percent	43.7	24.9	12.5	18.9	-	-	100.0
Nonfarm	Number	71	43	27	19	8	1	169
	Percent	42.0	25.3	15.9	11.2	4.7	0.9	100.0
Totals	Number	122	183	146	78	33	34	596
	Percent	20.5	30.7	24.5	13.1	5.5	5.7	100.0

TABLE 35. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS AND PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCE, 425 FARMS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Principal Household Income Source		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
Farm	Number	1	6	42	114	99	36	4	3	305
	Percent	0.3	1.9	13.7	37.3	32.4	11.8	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	75.0	91.3	87.0	78.6	83.7	7.4	18.8	71.8
Nonfarm work	Number	-	-	3	13	17	-	30	6	69
	Percent	-	-	4.3	18.8	24.6	-	43.4	8.9	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	6.5	9.9	13.5	-	55.5	37.5	16.2
Farm wage work	Number	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.9	-	0.5
Nonwork sources	Number	-	2	1	4	10	6	19	7	49
	Percent	-	4.0	2.0	8.1	20.4	12.2	38.7	14.6	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	25.0	2.2	3.1	7.9	14.0	35.2	43.7	11.5
Totals	Number	1	8	46	131	126	43	54	16	425
	Percent	0.2	1.9	10.8	30.8	29.7	10.1	12.7	3.8	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 36. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS AND PRINCIPAL FARM INCOME SOURCE, 425 FARMS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Principal Farm Income Source		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
Tobacco	Number	-	1	36	94	92	30	21	2	276
	Percent	-	0.3	13.0	34.0	33.3	10.8	7.6	1.0	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	78.3	71.7	73.0	69.8	38.9	12.5	64.9
Other crops	Number	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	1	7
	Percent	-	-	14.2	42.8	-	-	28.5	14.5	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	2.2	2.3	-	-	3.7	6.3	1.6
Dairy products and dairy cattle	Number	-	3	4	24	28	10	18	5	92
	Percent	-	3.2	4.3	26.0	30.4	10.8	19.5	5.8	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	37.5	8.7	18.3	22.2	23.2	33.3	31.3	21.7
Beef	Number	1	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	11
	Percent	9.0	9.0	27.2	27.2	9.0	-	9.0	9.6	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	12.5	6.5	2.3	0.8	-	1.9	6.2	2.6
Hogs	Number	-	1	2	4	1	-	4	1	13
	Percent	-	7.6	15.3	30.7	7.6	-	30.7	8.1	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	4.3	3.0	0.8	-	7.5	6.2	3.1

TABLE 36. - Continued

Principal Farm Income Source		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
Woodland products	Number	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	1	8
	Percent	-	-	-	12.5	37.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	0.8	2.4	2.3	3.7	6.2	1.9
Custom work	Number	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
	Percent	-	-	-	33.3	33.3	-	33.4	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.8	-	0.7
Government payments	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.1	42.9	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	18.8	1.6
Other, including poultry	Number	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	2	8
	Percent	-	25.0	-	12.5	-	25.0	12.5	25.0	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	25.0	-	0.8	-	4.7	1.8	12.5	1.9
Totals	Number	1	8	46	131	126	43	54	16	425
	Percent	0.2	1.9	10.8	30.8	29.7	10.1	12.7	3.8	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 37. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS AND NET FARM INCOME (INCLUDING PERQUISITES), 427 FARMS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Net Farm Income with Perquisites		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
Negative	Number	-	-	-	2	4	3	7	1	17
	Percent	-	-	-	11.7	23.5	17.6	41.1	6.1	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	1.5	3.1	7.0	12.7	6.3	4.0
$0-500	Number	-	-	1	2	9	8	18	14	52
	Percent	-	-	1.9	3.8	17.3	15.3	34.6	27.1	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	2.2	1.5	7.1	18.6	32.7	87.5	12.2
$501-1,000	Number	-	-	-	7	20	18	21	-	66
	Percent	-	-	-	10.6	30.3	27.2	31.9	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	5.3	15.8	41.9	38.2	-	15.4
$1,001-1,500	Number	-	1	2	14	50	13	9	1	90
	Percent	-	1.1	2.2	15.5	55.5	14.4	10.0	1.3	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	4.4	10.7	39.4	30.2	16.4	6.2	21.1
$1,501-2,000	Number	1	1	-	43	29	-	-	-	74
	Percent	1.3	1.3	-	58.1	39.3	-	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	12.5	-	32.8	22.8	-	-	-	17.3

TABLE 37. - Continued

Net Farm Income with Perquisites		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
$2,001-3,000	Number	-	-	18	48	15	1	-	-	82
	Percent	-	-	21.9	58.5	18.2	1.4	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	39.1	36.7	11.8	2.3	-	-	19.2
$3,001-4,000	Number	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	28
	Percent	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	30.4	10.7	-	-	-	-	6.6
$4,001-5,000	Number	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	9
	Percent	-	11.1	77.8	11.1	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	15.2	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.1
Over $5,000	Number	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Percent	-	55.5	44.5	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	62.5	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Totals	Number	1	8	46	131	127	43	55	16	427
	Percent	0.2	1.9	10.8	30.7	29.7	10.1	12.9	3.7	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 38. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 427 FARMS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Age of Head of Household		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
Under 25	Number	-	-	1	6	4	1	1	1	14
	Percent	-	-	7.1	42.8	28.5	7.1	7.1	7.4	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	2.2	4.6	3.1	2.3	1.8	6.2	3.3
25-34	Number	-	1	9	23	16	2	5	-	56
	Percent	-	1.7	16.0	41.0	28.5	3.5	9.3	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	19.6	17.6	12.6	4.7	9.1	-	13.1
35-44	Number	-	3	11	32	20	6	12	1	85
	Percent	-	3.5	12.9	37.6	23.5	7.0	14.1	1.4	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	37.5	23.9	24.4	15.8	14.0	21.8	6.2	19.9
45-54	Number	1	3	18	38	25	10	10	2	107
	Percent	0.9	2.8	16.8	35.5	23.3	9.3	9.3	2.1	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	37.5	39.1	29.0	19.7	23.2	18.2	12.5	25.1
55-64	Number	-	1	5	21	37	14	10	7	95
	Percent	-	1.0	5.2	22.1	38.9	14.7	10.5	7.6	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	10.9	16.0	29.1	32.6	18.2	43.8	22.2

TABLE 38. - Continued

Age of Head of Household		Economic Class of Farm: Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
65 and over	Number	-	-	2	11	25	10	17	5	70
	Percent	-	-	2.8	15.7	35.7	14.2	24.2	7.4	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	4.3	8.4	19.7	23.2	30.9	31.3	16.4
Totals	Number	1	8	46	131	127	43	55	16	427
	Percent	0.2	1.9	10.8	30.7	29.7	10.1	12.9	3.7	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 39. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS AND EDUCATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 427 FARMS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Grade Completed by Head of Household		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
None	Number	-	-	-	4	7	6	3	-	20
	Percent	-	-	-	20.0	35.0	30.0	15.0	0	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	3.1	5.5	14.0	5.5	-	4.7
Elementary:										
1-4	Number	1	1	7	35	42	17	18	7	128
	Percent	0.7	0.7	5.4	27.3	32.8	13.2	14.0	5.9	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	12.5	15.2	26.7	33.1	39.5	32.7	43.8	30.0
5-7	Number	-	-	7	32	44	11	13	3	110
	Percent	-	-	6.3	29.0	40.0	10.0	11.8	2.9	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	15.2	24.4	34.6	25.6	23.6	18.8	25.8
8	Number	-	1	20	37	26	7	13	5	109
	Percent	-	0.9	18.3	33.9	23.8	6.4	11.9	4.8	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	43.5	28.2	20.5	16.3	23.6	31.2	25.5
High School:										
1-3	Number	-	-	5	11	2	1	3	-	22
	Percent	-	-	22.7	50.0	9.0	4.5	13.8	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	10.9	8.4	1.6	2.3	5.5	-	5.1

TABLE 39. - Continued

Grade Completed by Head of Household		Economic Class of Farm: Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
4	Number	-	6	7	8	4	-	3	1	29
	Percent	-	20.6	24.1	27.5	13.7	-	10.3	3.8	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	75.0	15.2	6.1	3.1	-	5.5	6.2	6.8
College: 1-3	Number	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	6
	Percent	-	-	-	50.0	33.3	16.7	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	2.3	1.6	2.3	-	-	1.4
4 or more	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	0.5
Not reported	Number	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Percent	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.2
Totals	Number	1	8	46	131	127	43	55	16	427
	Percent	0.2	1.9	10.8	30.7	29.7	10.1	12.9	3.7	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 40. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS AND AMOUNT OF FARM CAPITAL USED, 425 FARMS, SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY, 1956

Amount of Farm Capital Used		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
Under $2,000	Number	-	-	-	3	13	19	8	5	48
	Percent	-	-	-	6.2	27.0	39.5	16.6	10.7	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	2.3	10.3	44.2	14.8	31.3	11.3
$2,000-3,999	Number	-	-	1	17	30	12	14	9	83
	Percent	-	-	1.2	20.4	36.1	14.4	16.8	11.1	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	2.2	13.0	23.8	27.9	25.9	56.3	19.5
$4,000-9,999	Number	1	-	3	48	51	9	18	-	130
	Percent	0.7	-	2.3	36.9	39.2	6.9	14.0	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	-	6.5	36.6	40.5	20.9	33.3	-	30.6
$10,000-19,999	Number	-	-	18	42	29	3	11	1	104
	Percent	-	-	17.3	40.3	27.8	2.8	10.5	1.3	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	39.1	32.0	23.0	7.0	20.4	6.2	24.5
$20,000-29,999	Number	-	1	14	14	2	-	3	-	34
	Percent	-	2.9	41.1	41.1	5.8	-	9.1	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	30.4	10.7	1.6	-	5.6	-	8.0

TABLE 40. - Continued

Amount of Farm Capital Used		Economic Class of Farm								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Part-time	Residential	Totals
$30,000-39,999	Number	-	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	11
	Percent	-	9.0	45.4	45.6	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	12.5	10.9	3.8	-	-	-	-	2.6
$40,000-49,999	Number	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	7
	Percent	-	28.5	57.1	14.4	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	25.0	8.7	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.7
$50,000 and over	Number	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	7
	Percent	-	57.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	-	-	-	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	50.0	2.2	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	1.6
No answer	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
	Percent of economic class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	0.2
Totals	Number	1	8	46	131	126	43	54	16	425
	Percent	0.2	1.9	10.8	30.8	29.7	10.1	12.7	3.8	100.0
	Percent of economic class	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0